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† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	18th Dec.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7568	W.B.Andrews	25th "
			1898.
† CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	8th "
† BALLAARAT	4820	W. J. Nantes	15th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4820	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
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SALAZIE	4,855	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,590	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

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(Adapted from the 1890 Pantomime at the Court Theatre, Liverpool) entitled

"THE SAILOR'S DREAM."

SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, at 4 o'clock sharp.

OUR FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

To the Ladies and Children of Bombay.

Schools and other Institutions admitted at a big Reduction if arrangements be made with SOUNDY & Co.

REMEMBER THIS IS OUR LAST VISIT.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Special accommodation is made for Native Ladies.

PRICES: Rs. 3 Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Natives As. 8.

Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.

GRAND XMAS NATINEE.

Presents Galore given away.

Sole Proprietor	Mons. Geo. Lambert D'Arc.
Stage Manager	Mons. W. J. D'Arc.
Musical Director	Mr. H. Dent.
Mechanist	Mr. H. Ivan Fanning.
Scenic Artist (of Paris)	Mons. Augeste Rault.
Advance Agent	Mr. W. H. Brown.
Business Manager	Mr. Harry Dent.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—58 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "YARRA" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN landed in the Stream, and arrived in Victoria Dock. Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

I THE Undersigned hereby notify that I have CHANGED the name of the s. s. PEKIN belonging to me to s. s. JUBEDA.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED from No. 1, Hussmun Street, to No. 57, APOLLO STREET, otherwise known as MARKERS BUILDINGS.

W. H. NEBEL & Co.

XMAS TREES.

Messrs. Taraporevala, Sons and Co. have just received, per S. S. CALEDONIA, A VERY LARGE STOCK of the following GOODS, QUITE SUITABLE for XMAS TREES and equally delightful to Young Children. ALL GOODS SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT ACCORDING TO THE BULK OF ORDER. LARGE ORDERS: SPECIAL LARGE DISCT.

	Rs. a.
Photo Frames ..... from 8 annas to	2 8
Toy Books for Children ..... from 0 annas to	1 8
Mechanical Picture Books ..... from 12 annas to	3 0
Puzzle Boxes ..... from 12 annas to	3 8
Scrap Boxes ..... from 12 annas to	2 0
New Games for Children ..... from Re. 1 to	3 0
Scrap Albums for Children ..... from Re. 1 to	3 8
Stamp Albums ..... from Re. 1 to	5 0
Packets of Scraps for Children ..... from 4 annas to	0 12
Large Scraps ..... from 6 annas to	1 0
Children's Picture Books ..... from 6 annas to	1 8
Dressing Dolls ..... from 12 annas to	6 0
Photo Albums ..... from Re. 1-8 to	6 6
Fairy Tales for Children ..... from 12 annas to	2 10
Arabian Nights ..... from 12 annas to	2 10
Xmas Card Packets for Children ..... from 2 annas to	1 0
Dictionary in a Locket ..... from Re. 1 to	3 8
Painting Books for Children ..... from 6 annas to	1 8
School of Art Painting Boxes ..... from Re. 1 to	4 8

LEATHER GOODS.

Messrs. Taraporevala, Sons and Co. being appointed Wholesale Agents of a well-known Leather Goods Manufacturer of London, have just received a Consignment per S. S. CALEDONIA to be sold off at the London Wholesale Price.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR XMAS TREES.

	Rs. a.
Purses ..... from 8 annas to	2 0
Card Cases ..... from 8 annas to	2 0
Dressing Cases ..... from Rs. 4 to	6 0
Blotters ..... from Re. 1 to	3 0
Blotting Pads ..... from Rs. 2 to	3 0
Writing Portfolios ..... from Rs. 2 to	6 0
Writing Desks ..... from Rs. 2 to	8 0
Girls' Work Boxes ..... from Rs. 2 to	6 0
Hand-bags ..... from Rs. 2 to	6 0
Jewel Cases ..... from Rs. 4 to	9 0
Ladies' Cutlery Companions ..... from Rs. 4 to	12 0
Scissor Cases ..... from Rs. 3 to	5 0

N.B.—In ordering Goods please state the approximate value.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC
AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 72, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Oomerkary Road advertised to take place to-day, is postponed, until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By Order of Mr. Moola Abdool Hoosein Moola Vullecjee and on account and risk of Mr. Nensy Peero Mahomed—

1 water freezing machine.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 pair of handsome strong grey horses, young, both go in single and double harness.
1 C. B. chesnut Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, a good trapper and jumper, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF PARIAN FIGURES AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

An invoice of handsome Parian figures under glass domes and wooden stands, suitable for drawing-room decoration.

Also an invoice of fancy goods consisting of chess and game boards, rocking horse, toilet table, watch-stands, mirror brackets, ink-stands, travelling bags and trunks, vases, China goods, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF A TWILLS HASTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs. Italli Brothers and by their order and on account and risk of Messrs. Noor Mahomed Cassum and Co.—

27 bales A. Twills Hastings, 41 by 2½, the balance of a lot of 571 bales bought by the said Messrs. Noor Mahomed Cassum and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to Secure First Class Horses at a Cheap Rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thorough bred pairs untried, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, unbroken and also 3 good race horses, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADY, KITCHN GARDEN LANE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premise, by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Gopal Raghoba Parker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Vitabai, widow of Fakir Sakharam Bhatker, and Wasudev Kassinath Patel, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kitchen Garden Lane, in Pakakwadi, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 1188 and Street Nos. 17 and 18, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the house of Balooba Raghoba Bhosale, on or towards the north by the public passage called Pataki wadi Cross Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Naran Luximidas Lohar, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROTERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

That pursuant to the decree dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court, Suit No. 659 of 1896, wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotamdas was plaintiff and Mr. Raghunath Mukund was defendant, and the said Kursondas Purshotamdas was appointed receiver, the undersigned will by the order and under the instructions of Kursondas Purshotamdas, the receiver, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property, situated at Girgaum Back Road, on the spot, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1898.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part of which is known as Mullickwady) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five-hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under old No. 683, New No. 3171, old Survey No. 587, and new Survey No. 7915, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vinayek G. Palekar, on or towards the west by the property of Nana Bapu Joshi, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the south formerly by other property of the said Raghunath Mukund, and now of Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 15 and D Ward No. 1389 (3), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Murarji Khimji, and the said Raghunath Mukund, and now in the possession of the said receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th December for the purchase of any number out of

13 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present tooks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LINSEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the warehouse, of Messrs. Laljee Poonsey and Co., near Mandvee Bunder Bridge, by their order and on account and at the risk of Thacker Pranjee Mathuradass—

About 300 bags linseed weighing 534 cwts and 20 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND LEATHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, such as Solicitor's Brief, Gladstone and dressing bags, albums, writing desks, hat racks, stationery, plateware, glass, table ornaments, dolls, toys, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD AT BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due of four of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1896, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Carsandas Vullubdas, Gordhondas Gocouldas Tejpal, and Ramchunder Heemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, of the other part, dated 1st February, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.— and Street No.—and bounded on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage, and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, the property of a Parsee gentleman consisting of English hall sofas and chairs, single and double almirahs, vase lamps by Nash, sliding globe lamps, argand lamps, large size organ with spare rollers with piano combined, large musical box, playing 24 tunes, Dresden figures, imitation flowers, large real velvet pile hall carpet, marble lions, bronze figures on pillars, large size figures, sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, cottage harmonium, large iron safes, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on account of the concerned—

All that piece of ground, containing about 5,700 square yards, and situate at Poona, on the Mutha, next to Fitzgerald Bridge. On this plot of ground there was formerly a bungalow No. 161, which was known by the name of "Aga Khan's Palace."

The bungalow has since been destroyed, and the property will be sold as it now stands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BELLASIS ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ajabhoo, widow and executrix of the will of the late Ahmedally Gamroodin, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Amiroobhoo, widow of Goolamally Mahomedally, and Ruttonbai and Amaboo, daughters of Goolamally Mahomedally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of November, 1891, the following property, viz.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Inspector of Land Revenue under old No. 5A, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 57, and new under E Ward Nos. 3216 3247, and Street Nos. 131 and 137 and 1, and bounded as follow:—That is to say on the east by the house of Ramsing Havildar, on the west by the house of Hassambhoy Mowjee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Bellasis Road, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. F. VIEGAS, consisting of gold hunting watch by Perigaux, diamond rings, signet ring, watch guards, collar buttons, studs and solitaires, loose diamond, musical clock, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. LAIDLAW, consisting of single cot, chairs, crockery, wearing apparel, eye-glasses, etc.

The effects of the late LILADHUR WALJI, consisting of chests of drawers, boxes, stools, pictures, globe lamps, copper, brass, and German silver pots, gold ear ornaments, ring, etc.

The effects of the late MANOCKJEE EDULJEE DARUWALLA, consisting of silver watch with chain, iron cot, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of farandari ground of which the late Lourenco Hermogenes de Limo e Souza is the farandar, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3823 and Street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Narrayen Malstri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narrounjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANTWARY AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate at Bandora, Cantwary, Talooka Salsette, Zillah Thana, sub-district Salsette, District Thana registered under survey No. 209 and lot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 2510·94 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 75-1469 and bounded on the south by the property of the late Minguel De Abreo, at present the property of Damiao Lawrence de Abreo and Alphonso de Abreo, on the north by the property of Dr. Bahadurjee, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

heaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. notations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including 5 pcs per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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BADHAM,
PILE &
CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
EVENING DRESS
THE
CLUB
SEMI-DRESS COAT
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS
FROM RS. 55 CASH.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR RS. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 3	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds Invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 83·23 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1892-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
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GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
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JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES	Epernay.
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
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JOHN BARNETT & SON	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the Auspices of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY next, the 17 inst., at 5-15 P.M., in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, to adopt a MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the question of the expenses of FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS and the FRONTIER POLICY.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.
14 December, 1897.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS DETAINED in Detention Camps in the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS cannot receive BATTA hereafter.
9th Dec., 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, Intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, WARORA COLLIERY, up to 2 P.M., on 1st January, 1898, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the financial year 1898-99.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and List of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned on payment of one Rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH, Manager,
Warora Colliery.

Warora, dated 4th December, 1897.

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS.
FINISHING PLANT FOR SALE.

THE Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., having given up the manufacture of Cloths have their finishing PLANT FOR SALE cheap consisting of:—

1. Starching and Mangling Machine.
1. 11 Cylinder drying Machine with patent cloth expanding roller.
1. Pasting table with steampipe.
1. Damping Machine.
1. Large Calender.

All the Machinery is by Messrs. Mathew and Platt, Salford, and is in thorough working order. Can be seen at any time by intending purchasers.

Price for the whole plant complete Rs. 8,000.

Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, certain of the WEEK-DAY and SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS, running between COLABA and BANDRA, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. For particulars of which please refer to notices exhibited at Stations.

D. FF. POWELL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 5-35m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-3m., 8-34a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p.m.
Installation meeting of Lodge Rising Star of W. L., No. 342 S. C., Masonic Hall, Byculla.
Literary Society, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, "Notes on the Coming Solar Eclipse," by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, 8-45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

SHAMEN'S INSTITUTE (PRINCE'S DOCK, FREKE ROAD).—A concert, in aid of the above institution, will be given at 8-45 p.m., to-morrow. Tickets, Rs. 1 and 8 annas, to be had at the doors.

CANTATA.—A cantata, "The Forty Thieves, o' Open Sesame," will be given in the St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom, Mazagon, at 5 o'clock, this evening, for children; and at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Lecture to-night, at 8-45 o'clock, "Notes on the coming Solar Eclipse," by Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Open to all, ladies invited. Collection on behalf of the Association Funds.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Parsee Fever Hospital, which had been closed, was re-opened on Monday, in the bungalow of Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, on the Parel Road. Five Parsee patients, who were in the Arthur Road Hospital, were removed that day to the Parsee Hospital.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Sheikh Mahomed Imambux was brought up, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting a policeman while under the influence of liquor. He was fined Rs. 30, and was ordered to pay Rs. 7 as compensation to the policeman for the damage done to his uniform.

CALENDARS.—Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., the Bombay agents of the Sun Fire Office, London, have sent us the wall calendar of this famous and old established office for the ensuing year.—Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. have also sent us one of these calendars, together with that of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

FIRE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was observed in a wood depot, belonging to Moosaji Ebrahimji, at Mutton Road. An alarm was raised, and three municipal engines soon arrived, but none of them were brought into use, as the fire was restricted to a piece of old timber and was extinguished by the neighbours. The damage was nominal. The outbreak is attributed to careless biddee smoking.

THE MURDER OF A WIFE AT KAMATIPURA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed one Dewji Mulbari, a shoe-maker, residing at the 1st Lane, Kamatipura, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having, on the 20th November last, murdered his wife, Rai, aged fourteen years, with a table-knife, under circumstances already described in these columns.

ASSAULTING "BLACKLEGS."—Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the charge of assault preferred against Indad Hussein, formerly in the employ of the Tramway Company. The accused since he had left the company's service had made it a point to dissuade people from entering the Tramway Company's service, and assaulted those who in spite of his advice did join the service. The accused was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.—We have been requested to publish the following letter from Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government:—"To Maneckbai Tribhovandas Mungaldas. Madam,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will convey to the Hindu ladies of Bombay her Majesty the Queen-Empress' gracious appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the loyal telegram sent by them on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign."

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Tournaments ... Bonheur.
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber.
Fantasia Dance	Dodo ... Buck.
Selection	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan.
Valse	Sympathie Tour ... Gung'l.
Gallop	Von Haus zu Haus ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A BARRISTER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Poonua Khaika, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, was charged with stealing forks, knives, etc., belonging to his master. The accused was left in charge of Mr. Scott's furniture and other articles in the Gymkhana Chambers, when his master proceeded to Europe. The circumstances under which the theft had been committed have already been reported. Mr. Scott identified the property, and accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Sulleman Ismail, a mat merchant, having his shop in Abdool Rahiman Street, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that on opening his shop at 9 a.m. that day, he discovered that the place had been broken into some time during the previous night, an entrance having been effected through a window facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the house, and that a wooden box, containing silver articles, to the value of Rs. 445-2-0, had been stolen. On a search being made the box was found. It was considerably damaged in a futile attempt to break it open, the contents of the box being found intact.

UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Acting Health Officer, applied for an order directing the destruction of eighty bags of wheat and one bag of barley which were meant for human consumption. Dr. Ebrahim Hoosein, a medical gentleman, said that he had examined the grain and had found it unfit for human consumption. Moorji, a grain-dealer and owner of the grain, said that the barley was meant for the food of the pigeons, while the eighty bags of wheat were those out of lakhs of bags of similar wheat which were disposed of for human consumption. The magistrate ordered the grain to be destroyed at the owner's cost.

THE RAND MEMORIAL.—It is proposed with the warm support of the Headmaster to collect as a memorial to Walter Rand, an Old Boy of Dulwich College, who lately died in India in the performance of his duties as a member of the Indian Civil Service, a sum of money sufficient to provide an annual prize at the college; and it is thought that Old Boys, even those who had no acquaintance with Walter Rand, would realise the good that can be done by perpetuating the memory of one whose death sets such a fine example of manly and unflinching devotion to duty. It is therefore thought right to appeal to all concerned in the welfare of the college, in order to raise the sum necessary to procure a suitable prize. This sum should, if possible, amount to £100, and any subscriptions towards the raising of it will be most gladly received by J. Douglas, addressed either to the College, or to 5, College Gardens, Dulwich, and will be duly acknowledged in the succeeding numbers of the *Alleynian*.

MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG.—A meeting of the Hindu community was held at Madhav Baug, on Monday afternoon, to forward a letter of condolence to the relatives of Pundit Gatulalji expressive of sympathy at the death of the pundit and his consort, and to adopt measures to perpetuate his memory. Among those present were Shree Davakenandan, who occupied the chair, the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishna J. Pitale, Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Gheliabhoy Haridas, Sardar Rasthu, Messrs. Damodher Tapidas, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Dharamsey Sunderjee Mooljee, Balkrishnaji B. Pitale, K. R. Cama, Wasudeorao Nana Morobe, Tribhovandas Nanabhoy, Tribhovandas Mungaldas, and others. The speakers were Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, Dr. Bhandarkar and Bhalchandra, Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Lukhmidas Karsondas, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Pitale and others. Letters of condolence were received from the Thakores of Limde, Lakhtur and from Shunkeracharya and other bodies. A sum of rupees four thousand was subscribed on the spot.

BROACH DIAMOND JUBILEE CLUB.—The inauguration ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee Club passed off with great eclat, on Sunday night, at Broach. The delightful grounds of the club were very prettily lighted for the occasion and tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, mottos, and various devices. About 150 gentlemen of Broach were present, among them being Mr. Kanga, the City Magistrate, Surgeon-Major Mistry, Mr. Vakharia, barrister-at-law, Mr. Dhunjishaw, retired Superintendent of Police, Drs. Bonjorjee and Dhunjishaw, and others. Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, president of the club, opened the proceedings with a felicitous speech. He dwelt on the advantages of having good clubs, and said that a large club was a great desideratum at Broach. While the Parsees of Bombay had their Ripon Club, and the Parsees of Surat and Ahmedabad possessed clubs equally good, he regretted that the Parsees of Broach had no good club to boast of. He hoped the new club would supply the long-felt want. He then announced to the meeting that, in honour of the inauguration ceremony, he was desired by the members of the club to send Rs. 50 to the Collector for the support of poor people detained in quarantine sheds at Broach. He then asked Surgeon-Major Mistry to declare the club open and to lay the foundation of certain tennis courts. Dr. Mistry, having done so, was thanked by Mr. A. M. Dalal, secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, and Mr. Gandhi for his attendance. This was followed by a musical concert, which lasted up to 8-30 p.m., when the members and their guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Several toasts were proposed, the president proposing the health of the Queen, and Mr. Vakharia that of her representatives. These toasts were heartily responded to, the whole company rising to their feet while they were being drunk. The dinner was followed by more music, and the party broke up at a very late hour.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BANDORA.—The annual distribution of prizes at the Bandora Convent came off on Friday last. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided, and there was a large and distinguished gathering present. The playshed of the school children, which had been utilized for the purpose of the entertainment, had been transformed by the artistic skill of the nuns into a pretty fairy-like bower, and a *coup d'oeil* of the stage decorations disclosed to view a most charming scene which in itself was a source of delectation to the company. The evening's proceedings were opened with an overture played on four pianos, and the style and precision with which it was executed much pleased the audience, who heartily applauded. Then followed the song "The Forest Lays" by the choir girls, and without doubt they acquitted themselves creditably. Their sweet and cultivated voices blended harmoniously and produced a most charming effect. The graceful little part performed by Miss Soyer after the first overture must be mentioned. She stepped forward and delivered an introductory address composed for the occasion in captivating style. In the second part of the programme, replete with items, the children of the four different divisions went through their calisthenic exercises. It was a rare sight to witness the smartness of the little girls. The entertainment was brought to a conclusion by the delightful acting of a drama in four acts, entitled "The Nervous Lady." The principal role was sustained by Miss Moore, who as Miss Nervosa Nervous did her part admirably. After the prize-distribution, his Grace expressed himself pleased with the fine exhibition of musical and dramatic talent, and commended the good work of the nuns, whom he heartily wished, as also the children, a pleasant time of it during the holidays and a happy Christmastide. With the playing and singing of the National Anthem, the gathering dispersed.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted Sucaram Dewji, a Hindu, on a charge of attempting to steal a pair of silver sleeve links, valued at Rs. 2, from the person of Ardeshir Nusserwanji Suntoke, a Parsee lad, aged twelve years, residing with his grandfather, Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, at Sea Face, Malabar Hill. On Saturday evening, the complainant was seated on one of the benches at Scandal Point, Mahaluxmee, when the accused came there from the direction of the Mahaluxmi Battery, and asked the lad to go with him to some rocks, where he would show him something. When questioned by complainant as to what he was, the accused replied that he had been employed in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, that he was residing at Worlee, and that his father was a jamedar in a regiment. The complainant accompanied him, and on their arriving at the swimming bath, accused asked complainant to remove the links from his wrist-coat and give them to him. The lad refused to do so, whereupon the accused threatened to accuse him of an offence before his father and get him flogged. As there was no one close by, and fearing some mischief on the part of the accused, the complainant consented to give up the articles, and they both proceeded to the Davar Hall, where on their arrival the complainant went inside the premises and informed a lady member of the family residing in that bungalow of what had occurred between him and the accused. She directed one of her servants to accompany the complainant and to escort him to his grandfather's bungalow. On reaching his residence, the lad told his grandfather and uncle and some friends, who were seated on the verandah, what had occurred. The accused who had followed the complainant, and who was standing outside the gate of the compound, "to receive the sleeve links," was arrested and handed over to a policeman. The latter took the accused and the complainant to Superintendent McDermott, at his bungalow at Chowpatty, and a complaint was lodged. The accused made some allegations in defence which the magistrate would not believe and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempted extortion.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST POLICEMEN.

SINGULAR CASE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramchundra Narayen and Narayen Sadoo, both policemen, employed in the Bombay City Police Force and attached to G Division, were prosecuted by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 on a charge of highway robbery, in that he forcibly removed a gold ear-ring, worth Rs. 2-8, from the person of Amoaji Atmaram, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, residing with his mother at Gamdavie Road; and No. 2 of aiding, abetted and abetted No. 1 in the commission of the offence. Messrs. Veltnker and Ashbury, pleaders, defended the two accused. The story of the prosecution was that the complainant, who is an operative, employed in a mill at Gamdavie, went up to the Hanging Gardens at Ridge Road, in company of three other boys, named Sonoo, Baloo, and Luximon, on Sunday morning last, to enjoy the holiday. The boys began to play here and there, and in their ramble they came out on to the road, where the two accused had been posted on special plague duty and who were standing there at the time. The two sepoys asked the boys what they were doing, and they replied that they had gone there to play as the mill was closed on that day. No. 1 seized the complainant and the boy Luximon in his embrace, while No. 2 seized the two other boys in a similar manner, and took them about ten or twelve paces from his comrade. In the meantime, the latter, it was alleged, wrenched off a gold earring from the right ear of the complainant, carrying with it the lobe of the ear. The boy began crying, when No. 2 came up and questioned No. 1, who replied that the boy had received a knock and that was why he was crying. The accused then proceeded on their duty, and the boys began to search for the ring. Not finding it, they proceeded towards the police chowkey, where they met a policeman and made their complaint to him. The policeman started with the boys to go to the place when the two accused met them half way to the tank. A search was made for the ring which the boys stated, had been concealed by the accused sepoys in some flower pots, but with no success. The accused were taken in custody and the whole party was conducted to Superintendent McDermott. It was further stated on behalf of the prosecution that while the police enquiries were on foot, accused No. 2 obtained a loan of Rs. 2-14 from the malee employed in the service of Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, and paid that amount to the complainant's mother to compromise the matter. The injured boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the ear was dressed. The accused were yesterday morning placed before Mr Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, who directed them to be charged before a magistrate. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the lad's ear was injured simply through an accident, and that accused had no intention of robbing him of the ornament. After the witnesses were examined and cross-examined, the first accused, questioned by the court, stated that they were going from the Gowalia Tank Road. They saw the boys running. Two of them who were running ahead were seized by No. 2. He (No. 1) stretched his hands to seize the other two, and after having seized them allowed them to go. The complainant cried out that his ear was torn. The ear, the accused stated, might have been torn by its having entangled with his number. He did not seize the boy with a view of committing the theft. The second accused admitted having given Rs. 2-14 to the complainant's mother, as she was crying and said she was very poor. His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that an offence of highway robbery was a very serious one, specially when it was preferred against policemen, and in such cases strong corroboration of evidence was required to bring home such a charge against a policeman. The boys, immediately after the affair was over, began to search for the ring on the spot, but if they had seen the accused steal it, they had no necessity to do so. Moreover, the accused would not have selected such a spot for robbery at an hour when many people were likely to be walking in the garden and going along the road. Another of the boys had some valuable ornaments on, and he would have been naturally selected by the accused as a fit person to be robbed. The magistrate believed that the sepoys while passing along the road saw the boys there and wanted to frighten them. No. 1, in his attempt to seize the two boys in his embrace, bent down, and probably by accident a portion of his number got entangled with the ring and wrenched it out of the ear. The court considered this, therefore, to be a pure accident, and ordered the accused to be discharged. The case was struck out as a mistake of facts.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE SHOPS AT CHRISTMAS.

ALTHOUGH owing to the plague epidemic the past season has been an unfortunate one for the traders of Bombay, the shopkeepers and business people give no indication of despondency this Christmas tide, but on the contrary are making re-doubled efforts to provide for the wants of customers. The shops have never been better stocked with new goods than at present, and it is to be hoped that now the plague is no longer with us in an epidemic form, not only the local but also the mofussil business will be as large this season as ever. We append notices of the show made by some of the leading firms.

TREACHER AND CO.

The shop window cannot be so great an institution in the tropics as in Europe, but while a very effective display visibie to the passer-by is out of the question, Messrs. Treacher and Co. more than make amends for this disability by the effective arrangement of goods to be noticed in each and every department in their Fort Establishment. The first thing to draw the notice of the visitor on entering is the care that has been bestowed upon the display in the grocery department. The counters are filled with good things. Below them are rows of whisky jars of the brands for which Messrs. Treacher have so great a reputation, and above them are cloth-bound hams which at once attract attention by reason of their size. They are real Yorkshire hams, and those of them which are 30 lbs. or so in weight will be found very suitable for messes hotels and large households, while the requirements of more moderate households are suitably catered for. Harris' Wiltshire bacon in prime condition is also in evidence, and the department is replete with dried fruits, Christmas cakes, crackers, and bonbons, and Santa Claus stockings ready filled. The display of electro-plated and silver-mounted goods is very effective. Whole shelves of silver ornaments, cruets, and tea services are available from which to make selections for Christmas presents, and close besides them are to be found handsome ostrich-feather fans in rich profusion. Silver-mounted hair brushes and mirrors, are ranged opposite to a great variety of dressing cases, for both ladies and gentlemen, photo frames, perfumery bottles, ladies, handbags and other goods suitable for presents. The large boxes of new designs in Christmas cards have already been heavily dipped into by customers, more particularly those desirous of remembering their friends at Home but a good selection still remains. To go from small Christmas gifts to large, the firm are showing some very good Rover cycles, of which they are the Bombay agents. The jewellery cases are resplendent with gold and silver articles of apparrel or of ornament, which it is unnecessary to specify. A case of pipes with and without holders will be certain to be largely run upon during the next few days, and the assortment of guns, rifles and revolvers will please those who are on sport intent during the coming Christmas vacation. The stairs leading to the first floor are lined with ornamental flower pots and flower holders, while at a turn in the upward journey we come upon a case full of Kate Greenaway table ornaments. The glass and crockery department is replete with breakfast, dinner and desert services in new and tasteful patterns, and with toilet services also. The hosiery branch has lately received special attention, and contains everything necessary to complete the work of the tailor in producing a well-dressed man. The gymkhana department contains all needful apparatus for football, cricket, hockey, tennis, badminton, golf, and other games, and it is especially noticeable that the golf sticks of every maker of repute are to be found on the shelves of the firm. After a glance at the large display of lamps one enters the verandah which has lately been partially enclosed, and is now occupied with toys of all kinds, and of the latest type, and with picture toy books calculated to gladden the hearts of the youngsters for whom they are purchased. We have no space to further particularise the Christmas show at Messrs. Treacher's, but enough has been said to make all who are desirous of obtaining a good selection of presents for the festive season to go and see it for themselves.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

One of the most attractive and certainly the most valuable of all the Christmas displays now to be seen, is on view at this firm's premises. They largely increased their stock, and the choice selections shown include some of the latest fashionable London and Paris designs in plain and jewelled bangles, very pretty brooches, and artistically made pendants, chains, links, studs, etc., also a hundred other fancy little nick-nacks which will please the most fastidious. The exhibit of silver Hall marked goods merits special attention, containing many varying items which in themselves, by their unique and useful designs, convey the idea of a useful Christmas or New Year's gift either for a lady or a gentleman. We had a glimpse at the Company's unequalled stock of loose diamonds and other gems and were surprised at the large variety obtainable to suit the pocket either of the most modest purchaser or the man of wealth. The large diamond so cleverly stolen and swallowed by a Bengali Baboo, and as cleverly recovered by the Police, was also shown us, and the firm say its history has already induced one or two very favourable offers to purchase, which are under consideration. With regard to the watch and clock display there are few who have not heard of this unrivalled stock, consisting of the finest goods (at low prices), and which are constantly being renewed. The latest addition is a most gracefully modelled drinking fountain with an ornamental canopy, under neath which a jet of water is continually being sprayed upwards. An aneroid barometer and perfectly finished timepiece are inserted in the side of the fountain, and the whole is supported on a well-carved ormulu base. There is the usual grand show of the world-famed pianos of Messrs. Julius Bluthner, Schiedmayer and Soehne, Lipp and Sohn, and other makers, and also a fine display of the celebrated "New Premier Cycle Company's Helical Bicycles," for which Messrs. Marcks and Co. are the sole agents. The large demand for these machines may be taken as a guage of the extreme favour they have found with those who can appreciate a thoroughly first-class mount at a reasonable price. All the repair departments were exceptionally busy, and there is every prospect of a good Christmas trade.

KEMP AND CO.

Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., as usual look carefully after the medicinal side of this gay and festive season. No one ought to be ill for long if within reach of this firm, and as far as we can see their boast of being able to supply everything connected with medicine and pharmacy appears to be no idle one. To local constituents their branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla are great boons, and at these places we note the firm are not above catering for this festive season in the shape of English-made delicacies, cakes, chocolates, stores of all kinds, wines and spirits, etc.; not forgetting a neat selection of Christmas cards.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

As usual this firm are exhibiting a large selection of cards, toys, crackers, as well as wines stores, and sweets, all specially selected for the Christmas trade. This firm's goods are of the same high quality and richerobe nature for which they have been celebrated for nearly a quarter-of-a-century, and, as in former years, all the latest season's novelties find a place in their establishments. Little comment is necessary seeing the name of the firm is so well known. An elegantly got up Christmas catalogue is being distributed to their constituents enumerating all their special lines, and as a Christmas present each purchaser will be presented gratis with what has proved quite the greatest hit at home, the "Oracle Butterfly." The Fort and Byculla establishments have the customary Bran Pie for the children, the success of which last year has led them to produce it on a much larger scale this season than ever before. A recently introduced departure is Phillips and Co.'s freshly-made sweets, prepared by European hands in Bombay, and which one needs only to taste to pronounce excellent.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

This old firm of general merchants have this year numerous articles for Christmas presents in the way of electro-plated, leather, plush, and satin goods. They are purveyors to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and their purveying department has been completely replenished with all fresh stores, wines, and spirits. Their selection of toys both mechanical and ordinary is very varied and large, giving a good chance to their juvenile customers to select from. They have some juvenile tricycles and bicycles of very good make. Their show of glassware in the shape of table ornaments is also large and new in style. Diamond, gold, and silver jewellery are to be seen here of very neat and pretty designs, and useful and valuable presents for Chrismas to suit all tasks can be had from this place.

J. NEUBERG.

Always well to the front in placing novelties before the public, Mr. Neuberg deserves a more than passing word of notice on account of the large variety, useful character, and high class quality of goods stocked. As a general tobacconist his specialities are well-known throughout India, so much so that the name Neuberg is at once suggestive of a good cigar or comforting pipe of peace. His department for photographic apparatus and materials also claims special mention. Particular and close attention is devoted to this interesting department, and the large and increasing share of patronage received is ample testimony to the quality of his goods and their special fitness for the trying climatic conditions of the country. Bentwood furniture, bicyles, fishing tackle, Neilgiri teas direct from the Estate, fuel cooking stoves in large variety of sizes and patterns also claim a word of notice, together with the "Basel Mission" cotton goods (table cloths, napkins, towels, sheeting, tweeds, gioghams, etc.), for which Mr. Neuberg is sole agent in this city. As a new feature, specially adapted for the present season, attention must be called to a choice assortment of Fine Art pictures and oil paintings just unpacked, the latter splendidly mounted in handsome gilt frames and well suited for an attractive Yule-tide show.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

Messrs. Shroff Brothers have this year imported several new novelties in platedware as presentation articles from Reed and Barton, of New York, as well as several English continental manufactures of repute. These goods are marked at specially low rates to ensure quick sale of the very large stock obtained. In leather and plush goods, one finds nothing but the latest productions of Continental houses gaining awards in the Leipzig fair of 1897 in May last. Of toys and dolls, a unique stock has been imported from the leading houses, and they are now displayed at prices to suit every purse. There are numerous varieties to choose from, especially imported for Christmas tree holders. A Fish Pond is usually a great attraction at Shroff Brothers on Christmas Eve, but as there is always a great crush on that day the firm have decided to keep it open from the 15th instant.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A noteworthy feature of the imperis of this famous house during the last year for family use is the vibrating shuttle machine which is the best of all Singers' machines for the home. These machines with the latest improvements are capable of doing very fine art work. The firm have art sets this year and are selling them in good numbers. They are Rs. 5 only, and contain instructions how to do art work, beautiful samples of which are exhibited in the show room. The firm has received a large consignment of improved oscillating machines. They are called the central bobbin machines and are much liked by tailors and shoe makers. They have the same mechanism as the J. F. Singer, but with larger bobbin and improvements in the shuttle. They have also on sale machines for button-holes of various sizes, chain-stitching, whipping and cylinder machines, and also a special make to sew high regimental boots. The firm have machines for pamphlet stitching, and others adapted for the patching of old boots and shoes in addition to usual work. The firm manufacture many machines for special leather works, among them being one for sewing three-quarter of an inch thickness of leather.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

This old established firm are showing some excellent musical novelties this season, among which we particularly notice a stringed instrument, called the Portuguese guiarra. It has a marvellously sweet tone (something between the mandolin and Spanish guitar), and would make an exceedingly handsome present for a lady. The new Giorgi flute also is quite unique of its kind. Having no keys, it can do everything that the Boehm flute can accomplish, and has a brilliant, full, clear, and sympathetic tone. Among their other small musical instruments on view are some of the up-to-date model Zither banjos, also a large and varied selection of the latest pattern mouth harmonicas. Of mandolins and violins, they hold an extensive stock by genuine makers. The fine piano saloon abounds in a magnificent array of pianofortes by several eminent manufacturers, including such well-known firms as Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Ronisch, etc., etc. Full detailed catalogues can be had on application. The music department comprises all the latest dance annuals, current comic operas, musical plays, and a varied selection of popular concert songs, all of which are sold at London prices.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

This well-known establishment, which occupies a prominent position at the corner of Church Gate Street, vies with its competitors in the excellence of its stock. For toilet requisites it commends itself to the *elite*, every preparation being from the best known makers on the Continent and of the utmost delicacy. There is a superb assortment of perfumes, and these would make very suitable presents during the fast approaching festive season. In addition, Mr. Finkelstein, the proprietor, is offering a variety of goods, such as fancy boxes, perfumery and soap, stylish neckties, silk cummerbands, fancy soaps, etc. The latest feature in the business of this establishment is the importation of very choice supply of creams for beautifying the complexion, which no doubt will find a ready demand among ladies.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

Under its present careful and painstaking management the business of this firm continues not merely to maintain its good position, but to expand. The show for the present season is one calculated to meet the requirements of all comers. The preparations made by the firm itself are numerous, a special line just now being their Bay Rum and Glycerine Hair Wash. They also show a number of high class perfumes from French and English makers, the "Royal Lily" and "Highland Healtia" being in special request. Amongst the fancy soaps "Ovaline" may be mentioned as a particular novelty, being prepared with the yolk of egg and possessing wonderful soothing effects on the skin. Hair brushes and toilet articles are also exhibited in great variety. The show of patent medicines is large and varied, and the dispensary department is carefully supervised.

INDIAN ART GALLERY.

This wholesale and retail establishment in Indian arts and curiosities is well stocked with fresh goods suitable for presentation and is well worth visiting. It contains a large and choice selection of gold and silver jewellery of Indian design and fashion, which attracts great attention. There is a varied show of sandalwood and ivory inlaid boxes with famous Sarat and Canara carvings, Moradabad, Benares, Poona, Cashmere brass and copper inlaid and chased works, such as trays, vases, cups, and sancers. The stock of silverwares from Kutch, Madras, Lucknow, and Cashmere is worth inspecting, as each article is tatefully finished and designed and is sure to attract buyers. The firm also displays a nice selection in cloth-printing and embroidery, such as curtains, table covers, cushions beautifully embroidered and printed in real Indian designs. The visitor will also see fine specimens of Ahmedabad and Punjab wood carving, such as screens, photo frames, table vases, and Koran stands in great varieties. Ivory and wooden painted toys and figures for children are to be seen here in large quantities. Cashmere and Rampur shawls and table covers, Indian carpets and durries, old and new arms, clay and wooden figures, are also shown. A selection of Persian brass work in perforated and chased work, such as large and small hanging lamps, tables, sets of armour, and vases will be sure to please the visitor In fact, the show amounts to an exhibition of Indian arts and manufactures.

MORENAS & CO.

This well known and old established firm have on view at their establishment in Medow's Street, a fine display of goods for the festive season. The jewellery cases are stocked with many and valuable articles in gold and silver of the latest designs, while the firm's choice and grand selection of electro-plated ware leaves nothing to be desired. The leather goods department is, as usual, well stocked with numerous articles, containing, among others things, albums, work cases and boxes, handbags, jewellery cases, etc., etc., and those on the look-out for suitable presents to friends and relations have only to inspect the well-stocked cases of leather goods. In the toys department are to be seen many strong, useful, and instructive toys, the collection of mechanical toys being exceptionally good. The establishment is further rendered attractive by the fine display of French and English confectionery, bon-bons, Cadbury's chocolate in various and elegant boxes, Christmas and New Year cards, Tom Smith's crackers and other Christmas delicacies. The wine department is stocked with the choicest brands. Smokers have their requisites supplied in many rich meerschaum and real amber pipes and mouth-pieces. All the departments have in fact been stocked with the latest novelties, and the establishment is well worth a visit. All customers should make a point of trying the ices on sale.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTED LAND ALONG THE VEHAR PIPE LINE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that so much of the land in Arthur Road, shewn on their plan, as is occupied by the Vehar pipe, is vested in the plaintiffs, that it might be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to enter upon the land at the specified places, even if the land is the property of the defendants, without the permission of the defendants; further that the defendants might be restrained by order of the court from preventing the plaintiffs entering upon the land at the places mentioned for any purposes for which the plaintiffs might lawfully enter thereon, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that, by virtue of Act 13 of 1863 and subsequent Acts of the Legislature, there was vested in them all the land and other immoveable property which is necessary for the purpose of carrying the water of the Vehar Lake by pipe into the town of Bombay, and then distributing it. The Vehar lake and the land, &c., were now vested in the plaintiffs, and was delineated on a plan as deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. In January 1894, the plaintiffs were desirous of making a connection in the Vehar 32 inch main for the purpose of carrying Vehar water into the Arthur Road 27 inch main. The plaintiffs also proposed to make a connection between the Tansa 48 inch main and the Vehar 32 inch main. The plaintiffs by their workmen, on the 29th January 1894, entered on the land through which the Vehar 32 inch main runs at a spot marked on the plan and began to excavate the soil over the Vehar main for the purpose of making the connection aforesaid, but the defendants claimed to be entitled to refuse to allow the plaintiffs' men to work at the spot without their permission, and they claimed the Mikado, for Karachi and Hull, the place as their own, and refused to allow the plaintiffs to make the connection or to enter upon the land except upon conditions which the plaintiffs are not bound to agree to. Plaintiffs denied that the land was the defendants' as they alleged, and when the suit was, yesterday, the plaintiffs were entitled to enter on it in the way and for the purposes they entered on the same on the 29th January 1894, and the defendants were not entitled to prevent them so entering.

The defendants denied that the land in question is included in the land vested in the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay by Bombay Act 13 of 1863, etc. They contended that, even if the allegations are correct, the plaintiffs, having regard to the provisions of section 12 of the Railway Act 1890, were not justified in entering upon defendants' land and attempting to do the work thereon without the permission of the defendants. They said that, irrespective of the provisions of section 12 of the Railway Act 1890, the plaintiffs were not justified in doing what they attempted to do, and that they were justified in preventing the plaintiffs' servants from making the connections. The land as the place marked in the plan was the property of the defendants, having been acquired by them in the year 1892. In no event were the plaintiffs entitled to enter on the land in the way and for the purpose that they entered on the 29th January 1894; and the defendant submitted that suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with during the day.

THE BANK FORGERY CASE.

As already stated, further evidence was led for the prosecution in the above case, three additional witnesses being examined. The following is an abstract of the evidence recorded Mr. E. P. Goonswardene chief clerk of the Savings Bank. He stated that he did not know Soysa, the 1st accused, personally, but Soysa was a depositor in the Bank. He made a deposit of Rs. 500 on the 17th November last, that being his first deposit. The Shroff received the money, and not he, so that he could not say in what shape the money was paid in to be deposited. He saw the accused sign his name to a book on making his first deposit. Mr. Martin Perera Samarasinghe produced the telegram which purported to have been forwarded by Mr. H. J. Gavin, of Karugama, Kandy, instructing him to redirect Mr. Gavin's cheque book to No. 21, Second Cross Street, Pettah. There was a letter lying that day in the Kandy office addressed to Mr. Gavin, in the handwriting of his clerk, but he believed it was not forwarded. He knew the Australian Hotel, and he had his doubts as to whether it was a fit place for Europeans to reside in. The last witness was Ponasamy, who was employed as a counter under the Sheriff of the Bank. He knew the 1st accused (Soysa) very well, as he had been till recently employed as a clerk in the National Bank. He new the fourth accused (Croo) also, as he had seen him come often to the Bank. Witness generally worked inside the counter, but on the day in question he was seated outside the counter, as he acted on that day for another peon who was absent through illness. The Shroff passed over to him the amounts of the various cheques paid by him, and he counted the cash once more to see that the money was correct before he handed the amounts to the respective parties who presented the cheques for payment. On the 15th November he remembered counting a sum of Rs. 4,890. He did not specially notice the man to whom he handed the money, but he remembered the 4th accused (Anthony Croos) standing near the man who received the money, and, when the man went away, Croos moved off also. The further hearing of the case was adjourned for to-day.

The adjourned hearing of the case was resumed this afternoon, when further evidence was led on behalf of the prosecution. Amongst the witnesses examined to-day was Mr. W. D. Gibbon, the well-known Visiting Agent of Kandy, whose evidence alone we are able to give below, consequent on great pressure in our space to-day.

Mr. William Duff Gibbon sworn, deposed that he was a Visiting Agent of Estates and resided in Kandy. He was a customer of the National Bank, and produced his cheque-book to-day. During last month he did not draw a cheque for Rs. 4,890. His cheque-book contained counterfoils of all cheques issued by him during last month, and even on earlier dates than November. He was certain he did not draw a cheque for Rs. 4,890 on any Bank during this year. He did not know anyone of the accused.

The other witnesses examined to-day were Mr. J. F. Hunter, the Telegraph Master in Colombo, Mr. C. P. Gooneratne, clerk, Telegraph Office, Mr. F. M. Janse, Inspector of Police (who deposed how he arrested the second, third, and fourth accused—Stewart, Gauder, and Croos, and Mr. Inspector H. Dassanaike. The further enquiry was adjourned.—*Times of Ceylon.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE 4th Spoon competition of the above Corps was held at Cooria last week. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. The following are some

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver wares of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangle's Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WE GUARANTEE to keep our MACHINE in Perfect Working Order for any time. We claim superiority of workmanship. Our Machines are with the latest improvements.—SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as pkt, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT.—WANTED, for a London Firm of East India Agents, a good representative, to collect Indents on the oughly reliable firms in Bombay, etc. Apply to "AGENCY," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW SCARFS.—Fancy mixed Silk Ties for tring a Sailor's knot. Light and Dark Colors 6 for Rs. 2-2. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

OUR POPULAR FISH POND is OPEN from TO-DAY. Great Excitement and rare Fun to all Children, only annas 8 per dip, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver ware, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Humum Street, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRED ice Machines, Telescopes, Binoculas, Barometers, Thermometers, Mechanical Works and Toys, and Compasses, Theodolites and Surveying Instruments.—STAFFFNAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP. Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Couch and Cold in the head, per Bottle As. 14 Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! Just received for the Season Latest Novelties in all kinds of JEWELLERY.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co. Manufacturing Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronised by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalisation can be taught by Mrs. A. SCHULTZ, who has studied under eminent Artists in Germany. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 A of 1897.98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ratliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Ratliwalla's Arque Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ratliwalla, Ward, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price per bottle Re. 1-8. 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Indian, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ratliwalla, Ward, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. R. H. PRICK. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OLD ESTABLISHED PARIS FIRM, wishes to enter into communication with Firms in India with a view to the IMPORTATION of CORAHS. Address, M. G. M. A. Poste Restante, Place Bourse, PARIS, (France).

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, which cannot be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 11 p.m., on TUESDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1897, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 15-16, but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 117¼. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, at 26 7-8d. per oz.; but, in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 58¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London as on Saturday, 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £60 7-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unaltered at 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee. The price of French Rentes in Paris remained at 104; but Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·25.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34 5-8s. per 492lbs., business done via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Hull; and Linseed at 34¾s. per 424lbs. N. C., sellers via Canal April-May shipment to Amsterdam, tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-32d. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent; but quotations for East Indian Cotton were unaltered. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The New York quotations for Cotton through Reuter—both spot and Futures—have been mutilated in transmission—and are not available. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 73,000 bales; and we give below our usual comparison of this seasons's arrivals with those in the same time for the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	73,000	63,000	43,000
Two days' do.	130,000	113,000	76,000
Since 1st September	4,582,000	4,169,000	2,902,000

Our local Cotton Market has been more active to-day, the total sales having reached 2,650 bales, of which Exporters have taken 1,800 consisting of new Oomra varieties and Bengal, on the basis of previous rates. The balance, bought by the Mills is also made up of the same kinds; and a little old Akola. The market closed quiet in tone this evening with prices unchanged; forward quotations being Rs. 138 for "F. G." Bengal, for January delivery; 175 for "Good" Broach, for March; and Rs. 155 for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are hardly enquired for by shippers, and prices are nominally unchanged in the absence, of shippers of importance.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,454	bales.
Wheat	9,425	cwts.
Linseed	5,003	"
Rapeseed	2,302	"
Gingelly seed	30,708	"
Poppyseed	2,487	"
Castorseed	4,884	"
Rice	4,263	"

FREIGHTS are steady, yesterday's rates being still nominal; but little business has transpired to test them.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance from any quarter has been but trivial. Re-sale were reported at 1s. 2 31-32d. early in the day; but the supply of Merchants' Paper has been small, Banks being unwilling to make any concessions, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given to-day at 98 1-8 for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 15-16 for Account; Threes were nominal.

SHARES continue quiet. Sholapore mills have advanced Rs. 20, China and Currimbhoy Rs. 10 each, Central India, David, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 each; and Queen have declined Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ DEC. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, left Liverpool for Bombay, day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, from Colombo, arrived this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, from Colombo, arrived here on the 10th, afternoon.

NAPLES, DEC. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goleonda, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 14.

Mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida, left Penang for Bombay to-day, the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 15-16

3 per cent. Rentes 104

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 60 7-16

Bar Silver 27 7-8

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1897, on 1,673·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,58,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	143	3	214
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	21,50,206	33,70,142	1,08,096	56,28,444
Total for 19 weeks	22,64,206	36,10,142	1,12,096	59,86,444
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,027	1,90,207	6,227	3,31,401
Per mile of Ry. do.	81	113	4	198
Total to corresponding date do.	23,62,215	34,22,687	1,21,640	59,06,542

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 26,509
Ditto to date ..... " 79,902

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th November 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,830	10,300	10	13,110
Or per mile of Railway	20	73	—	93
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	65,653	1,85,685	1,833	2,53,171
Total for 19 weeks	68,483	1,95,985	1,843	2,66,281
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,153	8,176	70	12,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	58	··	88
Total to corresponding date do.	69,059	2,15,746	3,271	2,88,076

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 711
Decrease to date ..... " 21,795

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 13.

10 p.m.	73·3

TUESDAY.—DEC. 14.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJPUTANA.

DEATH.

SEAFORD—December 11, at Abu Road, Rajputana, Beatrice Isabella, wife of Sergeant-Major George Seaford and youngest daughter of the late John Sweeney, Bandmaster, 12th Bombay Native Infantry. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE HOXAR—December 4, at Lucknow, the wife of C. F. M. de Hoxar, of a daughter.

FINNIMORE—December 9, at The Yews, Darjeeling, the wife of B. K. Finnimore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAINES—MERRIMAN—December 8, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. H. Mason, Chaplain to the Forces, Captain K. T. Baines, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, son of Mr. L. T. Baines, of Bawtry Hall, Yorkshire, to Blanche (Batzee), second daughter of Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., late Royal Engineers, of Garfield, Colchester.

FERGUSON—KELLEY—December 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Rainsford, M.A., John P. Ferguson, Monima Tea Estate, Assam, to Ellen Warburton, third daughter of Robert Kelley, Bowlish, Somersetshire.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—December 7, at Agar, Central India, from congestion of the lungs, Edward Elliot Robertson, Captain, 2nd Central India Horse, aged 39 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1897.

THE private despatches that passed between the late Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy in May 1895 relative to the incompatibility between the proposal to occupy Chitral and the Proclamation promising the immediate withdrawal of the troops on the conclusion of the war, have been published. They dispose of Mr. Balfour's rash assertion that Lord Elgin knew nothing about the "question of honour" until it was raised in Parliament after the Government of Lord Rosebery had given place to that of Lord Salisbury. On the 30th May, Sir Henry Fowler wired to Simla that there was a strong feeling in England regarding the inconsistency of the terms of the Proclamation and the policy advocated by the Viceroy. His Excellency was asked for Lord Elgin's observations on that point. The next day Lord Elgin replied that he had anticipated the charge. So had Mr. Curzon, some time before. Mr. Balfour's idea that such a charge was so absurd in itself that it could only have been an afterthought, when for political purposes ex-ministers furbished it up to try and discredit their opponents, was somewhat wide of the mark. The Leader of the House of Commons ought to have been aware that Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, immediately after his resignation, and before the new Cabinet had taken any decision on the motion, had distinctly stated that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that Chitral should be evacuated for many reasons, not the least among which was, that the retention of that position would be a breach of faith with the tribes. That the Proclamation actually promised withdrawal cannot well be denied even for controversial purposes, seeing that Mr. Curzon wrote a letter to the *Times* when it was issued, saying it would be difficult to find words for its fatuity "if it means, as it will undoubtedly be interpreted to mean, that having opened up the essential and inevitable route to Chitral we are going to allow it to be again closed." Sir Henry Fowler interpreted it to mean that as well as everybody else. Lord Rosebery's Government held that for a "multitude of reasons," including the promises of the Proclamation, Chitral should be evacuated. Lord Elgin thought that there would be no breach of faith if the tribes on the route were induced to give their consent to the making of a road and the retention of Chitral. The new Government reversed the decision of their predecessors. They must now see what is patent to all the world, that in taking that course they committed a blunder, scarcely inferior in magnitude to that which brought Lord Lytton's administration so much trouble and discredit.

The second Afghan War, which was to have been a military promenade of a few thousand men, costing a couple of crores, lasted two years, kept 60,000 men engaged beyond the frontier, and involved an expenditure of over £22,000,000. The Home Government, for very shame, had to ask the House of Commons to vote £3,000,000 to help India to pay that heavy bill. The retention of Chitral and the making of the essential and inevitable route to it, which Lord George Hamilton told the House of Commons would inaugurate many years of repose and economy on the frontier, has in eighteen months obliged us to mobilise 60,000 men on and beyond the frontier, far more perfectly and expensively equipped than the troops sent into Afghanistan, as well as to incur liabilities which neither Viceroy nor Secretary of State dares to estimate. But if any of our readers have been disposed to regard the estimates—founded on well-known and official formula—as exaggerated, they will be enlightened by the declaration of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, that the Home Government "will not hesitate to ask Parliament, if India require it, to help her financially." No one will suppose that any Chancellor of the Exchequer would go to the House of Commons with a light heart to make such a request if the need for extrenuous assistance were not very great. The whole of the present frontier troubles have been brought about by the very step which the House of Commons was assured would give India a long spell of peace and economy. With how little wisdom is the world governed! The Secretary of State, who had the interests of India in his mind, and having two paths before him, chose that which has led to "the biggest war since the Mutiny," calmly tells everybody that this unparalleled outbreak of the tribes was not only totally unexpected, but totally unaccountable. We still decline to enter into the interesting question whether the retention of Chitral and the making of 200 miles of road through the territory of the tribes to connect it with Peshawar and Rawal Pindi was a breach of faith. It is quite enough for us that the possible and probable effects of that reckless playing with gun-powder in a powder magazine, were foreseen by men of unequalled experience of tribal polity and tribal susceptibilities. The troubles and dangers involved in the course proposed by Lord Elgin and his military advisers were present to the mind of the late Government. They were ignored or set aside as mere hallucinations. The result has shown which estimate was the most in touch with the facts. Lord George Hamilton, indeed, was not without some momentary misgivings as to the wisdom of the course urged upon him and the Government at home only too successfully by Lord Elgin. When a despatch from the Government of India in August 1896 stated that they had avoided opening negotiations with the tribes, but that there were confident anticipations that peaceable arrangements would be made in the sense of the proposed occupation, and that there would be no increase to the army, Lord George had the assent of the Government to the proposals, subject to the condition that there should be no increase to the army and adding, "Do nothing in any way to infringe the terms of the Proclamation." Evidently the Secretary of State thought it was by no means unlikely that its terms might not be very strictly kept if the people at Simla were left to their own devices.

When the full despatch of the Indian Government was received this misgiving was not wholly set at rest, for the reply expressed doubts as to the absolute necessity for maintaining regular troops on the Malakhand Pass, and as to whether the tribes would see in this an infringement of the Proclamation. It again repeated the caution as to the necessity of keeping to the conditions. As a matter of fact, they were not kept; the local tribesmen were induced to acquiesce by means which can only be surmised, and in which subsidies certainly played an important part. What was the effect upon the distant tribesmen who received no subsidies? They saw that a military road, two hundred miles long, was made through the mountains with forts and levies to keep it open, a garrison in Chitral at one end, and the cantonments of Peshawar at the other. What their thoughts were could easily be imagined, even if we had no evidence on the point. The late Secretary of State for India had information which left him no room to doubt that any measure of the kind would be viewed with alarm and resentment. "At the time I was considering the Viceroy's proposal for the retention of Chitral," said Sir Henry Fowler at Wolverhampton on November 20, "I was officially informed that there was a certain freemasonry among the tribes on the North-West, that those who were too distant from the scene of any expedition to think of joining at once in hostilities against us, began to take some interest in their fellow-tribesmen when they heard of any permanent occupation of new tracts, and that in their jealous desire to maintain their complete independence they had a common link of sympathy." The conclusion is reasonable that "the construction of military posts and the presence of bodies of troops beyond the frontier aroused the passionate fear of annexation which is the hereditary patriotism of the tribes." The rising throughout an area six hundred miles long by two hundred broad under such circumstances can scarcely be deemed unaccountable. We have seen the value of the confident assurances that the annexation of Chitral would have the assent of the tribes and give peace to the frontier for years to come. The further assurance that the retention of Chitral would not entail any increase of the army or any fresh burden on the finances of India has been flagrantly nullified. Has not the time come to reconsider our frontier policy and devise a better?

THERE has been a good deal of conjecture of late as to how the Frontier tribes have obtained their supplies of rifles and ammunition, but to anyone who knows the Persian Gulf and its ways well, an easy solution offers itself. From an authoritative source we have obtained many instructive details of this traffic. There is, it appears, a certain line of cargo steamers of fairly large carrying capacity trading regularly from London, Manchester, and other ports in the United Kingdom to the Persian Gulf, calling at Muscat, where the necessary inducement offers, the said inducement being cargo at the rate of about £5 per ton, which in these days of low freight is a little exceptional—but so is the cargo. This latter consists almost entirely of arms and ammunition, and there is reason to believe that it is not unusual for 200 cases, each containing some 50 rifles, to be landed from one steamer, of course, accompanied by a corresponding amount of ammunition. These rifles are principally Martini-Henri rifles, and carbines, which are not perfectly new, but which have been polished up until they look so, and for all practical purposes are quite as good as new weapons. There is also a certain proportion of new rifles amongst them. These are sold at a very cheap rate, ranging from as low as 45 Maria Theresa dollars for a carbine, up to 80 or 85 dollars for a first-class Martini, the latter generally accompanied by one or two hundred rounds of ammunition. The exchange for dollars (M. T.) has been recently down to about Rs. 135 per hundred dollars; but it is generally higher than this. There are also a fair number of revolvers coming out, and the demand is always for those that will take Government ammunition—which is a little suggestive. The whole of this import trade is in the hands of a few banias, who are nominally British subjects—especially if they want anything,—and as the customs are farmed by a bania from the Sultan, it would be very difficult to obtain any reliable returns as to the annual importation of arms. These steamers after leaving Muscat, it is said, occasionally call at Bahrein and leave a few more cases of the same character. They then proceed to Bushire, where there is a regular demand for large quantities. We thus have three of the chief ports of the Gulf supplied with arms, principally, if not entirely, of British make, and carried from England in British ships. The method of distribution is simple. Bushire is probably of least importance in this trade, but there everything is apparently above-board and done with the sanction of the Persian Government. First the import duty is paid, and then the arms are distributed—branded with the Government mark—up and down the coast as well as inland,—the only people who apparently do not obtain them being the regular Persian troops. And it is quite on the cards that they have been supplied before now. So many of the tribesmen have, however, been able to buy them, that it is getting quite exceptional to meet men armed with the old types of weapons. Much of this distribution is carried out by a well-known firm which will supply any make of rifle required, sporting or otherwise.

If rifles are landed direct from the steamer at Bahrein—which, it seems, does not matter much either way,—it is a very easy matter to distribute them up and down the Pirate Coast, and to supply, not only the inhabitants of the sea coasts, but also all the Bedouins, who periodically visit these parts, from the entrance to the Gulf as far up as Kurveit. It may be remarked here that the Bedouins seem determined to obtain rifles, being perfectly willing to sell their camels, horses, or any other property they may possess in order to gain these coveted articles. The possession of a rifle is, in fact, a Bedouin youth's great ambition. Muscat is probably the most important place of all. We hesitate to give the number of rifles imported annually, although our information comes from well informed and reliable sources, but it is probably a very low estimate to put it at two hundred cases of rifles and carbines. Many of these—as on the Pirate Coast—are sold to the Bedouins, who are constantly visiting Muscat and Muttra, and in this way large quantities of arms and ammunition find their way into the interior; the remainder is shipped in dhows down the south-east coast of Arabia, up the Bahra Coast and to the opposite coast of Beluchistan, Chabar, Gwadur, and other smaller ports being in constant communication with Muscat. At most of these places banias are settled, and appear to thrive uncommonly well. When these arms leave Muscat no one knows anything more about them. But once in Beluchistan it is very easy to pass them up-country to the Indian Frontier, and the difference between the price at Muscat and on the frontier leaves a very handsome margin of profit. As we have intimated, it matters little whether the steamers actually call at Bahrein or not. The Pirate Coast is not very far from Muscat; dhows are plentiful, and the way is open. In this manner, not only can the tribesmen on our frontier obtain arms, but if in the future we have any little difference to settle with any of the many Arab sheikhs scattered up and down the Gulf, we must be prepared to face the fact that they are armed with modern rifles, and that they know how to use them. The Arab prefers the Martini-Henri to the Lee-Metford, because the mechanism of the latter is much more delicate and more liable to get out of order than the mechanism of the former and it also requires a more highly skilled artificer to repair it. Our correspondent thus reveals one very important channel by which arms, not only can—but do—reash the frontier tribes, but also the Arab tribes who inhabit the Gulf coasts as well. It should also be borne in mind that the Beluchis are probably also fairly well supplied with that modern requisite—a breech-loading rifle.

THE net receipts at the port of Bombay on account of Import Duties amounted in 1896-97 to 138½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 155¾ lakhs in the preceding year. It is not necessary to enter into any of the details given by Mr. Kennedy in his report as to the causes of the decline under the various heads, as they merely reiterate the information obtainable from the annual trade review. When one looks back upon the trying experiences of Bombay commerce for the last half of the year, the only wonder is that the decrease was kept within such moderate limits. The report calls attention to the great increase in the amount of refunds claimed on goods exported to Kashmir. These refunds were seven times as great as in the previous year, and more than seventy times larger than in any other year since 1878-79. The cause of the enormous increase was the heavy demand for raw silver in Kashmir, which sprung up so suddenly as to attract the notice of the authorities, who found that the silver was only taken to the "Happy Valley" to be reimported into British India, thus escaping the five per cent. duty. The Customs office refused to guarantee refunds on subsequent exports, and consequently the trade came to a sudden stop. It will be remembered that at the time we pointed to the great export across the frontier as suspicious, and urged that in regard to none of the silver taken by land outside the limits of the Empire should refunds be allowed. Many respectable citizens who would not defraud a customer or a neighbour consider it perfectly legitimate to act differently towards Government, and to grant refunds on silver sent across the frontier amounts to an invitation to people whose ethical code admits this distinction, to evade payment of the duty for a commodity intended for use in British India. Bar silver to the value of nearly four lakhs of rupees was exported under Customs seal to Kabul via Peshawar during the last two months of the year, under claim for refund, that had not been allowed up to the end of the year. We hope that the amount of duty still remains in the Government exchequer. Silver imports exercise so disturbing an influence upon our exchange that it is quite reasonable for Government to take up the position that refunds in regard thereto can only be allowed in the case of silver reshipped to foreign countries. Some idea of the enormous amount of clerical labour involved in the Customs administration may be gathered from the fact that the documents dealt with (all of them requiring the signature or the initials of the Collector or Assistant Collector) numbered 310,306. In the previous year when times were better the total was 353,665; so that it would appear that the average number is considerably over a thousand each working day. The examining staff made nearly twelve thousand amendments in import documents, the net result being to increase the duty received by about Rs. 70,000, being equivalent to a percentage of nearly half a per cent. on the total collections. The record of the work of the gauging and testing departments shows how little reliance can be placed on the labels of imported wines, spirits, and patent medicines. We read of two samples of vermillion containing no vermillion; of eau-de-cologne declared to be without spirit containing 58 per cent. of spirit; of samples of anti-fouling and composition paints being more than half made up of dangerous petroleum, and so on. Mr. Kennedy reports the general conduct of the department to be satisfactory, and it is evident that discipline is strictly maintained. Not only were there fines and reductions of salary for neglect of duty in a few cases, but one employe, a wharfinger, was suspended for three months for having attachments on his salary. It would appear from this that the Department not only expects its servants to perform their duties satis

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHINA COMMAND.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour succeeds Admiral Sir Alexander Buller as Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Russian press is profoundly dissatisfied with Germany's action in China, but the Government remains impassive in the matter.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

The Royal Caledonian Asylum has unanimously resolved to admit without payment or election the children of Scottish soldiers killed or disabled in the present campaign.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The American wheat crop amounts to 530 million bushels.

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

It is understood that an interview which has taken place between Mr. Chamberlain and Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, has distinctly facilitated a settlement of the West African question.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The Emperor William is going to Kiel to bid farewell to Prince Henry and the China Squadron, which sails on the 16th instant.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the match between Stoddart's and Sydney, Stoddart's made 337 for five wickets, Maclaren scoring 109.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

PIPER FINDLATER A VICTIM.

BOTH PIPERS LOSE LIMBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, DEC. 13.

The effects of the Dum-Dum bullet are very clearly shown by some, now in Rawalpindi Hospitals. The wounds from it are truly dreadful. The Piper hero, Corporal Findlater, of the Gordon Highlanders, of the now famous Dargai assault, is one of the Dum-Dum bullet victims. He was wounded in the ankle of the right foot with a Dum-Dum bullet, and it literally smashed the bones to a pulp. The poor fellow's foot has had to be amputated just above the ankle. Another Piper of the Gordons, also Corporal, Milne, was wounded with Dum-Dum bullets. One struck Milne on the right side of the knee, and travelled down to his foot somehow, and smashed all the bones in its course. This poor fellow's leg has also been amputated just above the knee.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

OUTBREAK AT BERHAMPORE.

LAHORE, DEC. 14.

The plague has appeared at the village of Berhampore, near Garhshankar, in the Gurdaspur District. The village is contiguous to the three other plague-smitten villages in Jullundar District. It is, however, towards the inner country (not towards the railway). There have been four cases The disease commenced among the sweepers and, then attacked the Rajputs.

The inhabitants are being moved into camp.

THE RAID ON FORT DUFFERIN.

ACCUSED SEVERELY PUNISHED.

TWELVE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

Judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge, Mandalay, to-day, in the case of fourteen men who raided Fort Dufferin in October last.

Twelve of the accused are sentenced to death, and one to imprisonment for life, while one is acquitted.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The Chinese notify the re-opening of Kiouchow (Shantung) and the opening of an office at Taintau in the same province.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett Madras Establishment, has been selected for promotion to Surgeon-Colonel.

An additional grant of Rs. 65,970 from the Government Military Works Reserve has been sanctioned for the Bangalore water-supply scheme. This brings the total expenditure upon this project to over two and a-half lakhs.

SANDHURST RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM L. I. *VS.* ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

POONA, DEC. 14.

The first game of the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament was played off this evening, on the Poona polo ground, the game being between the Durham Light Infantry (1st team) and the Royal Irish Rifles. The attendance was very large, and both regiments were well represented.

The game commenced punctual to time. The commencement was rather a slow affair. Several scrimmages occurred, and the Irishmen, after several knocks out, managed to feel their way forward, and a little later managed to get behind their opponents', goal obtaining advantage of a try. Afterwards both sides played up gamely and with fine dash in several instances showing brilliant play, the passing being especially good. Lieutenant Bradford, of the Royal Irish, made a stirling little half-back, and ably seconded by his forwards made it hot for the Durhams. But for the splendid defence of the latter's three-quarter-backs the result would have been different. In the end the game went in favour of the Durhams the score standing : 2 tries to 1.

The final now lies between the Durhams, both teams (the first and second), and will be played on Friday.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 41 cases and 37 deaths recorded to-day ; in the Cantonment 4 cases and 3 deaths ; and in the District 12 cases and 15 deaths.

In the General Hospital 27 were admitted and 14 died ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 6 were admitted and 6 died ; and in the Hindu 5 were admitted and 4 died.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S ADVANCE DELAYED.

HARASSED BY SHARP-SHOOTERS.

LEE-METFORDS WITH THE ENEMY.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The First (General Hart's) Brigade of General Symons' force reached Barkai on Monday, after a cold march over the Sapri Pass, but General Lockhart was unable to carry out the intention of getting in the same day. He reached the Lakarai Pass however, which was only a few miles further up the valley, and is expected in Barkai to-day, though his advance is still being harassed by the enemy's sharp-shooters, many of whom are armed with Lee-Metfords, and have caused very regrettable losses in the last few days.

It seems that after a greater portion of General Lockhart's force had reached Sherkhel Camp on Saturday, the rear-guard under Major Downman, consisting of a company of the Dorsets, a company of the Gordons, thirty of 1st Punjabis, and 220 of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, were unable to proceed owing to difficulties with the transport animals, which were entangled in the rice fields. Cold is intense, and snow sleet all day. The men are benumbed with wading over rough boulders in the bed of a stream of icy water. The enemy's sharp-shooters, meanwhile, harassed them continually, and Major Downman eventually decided to seize the village, about two miles from Sheikhel, and bivouac for the night. This was successfully accomplished, and General Kempster marched out next morning with two Battalions and a Battery and brought the whole force into camp. The casualties meanwhile have been heavy. They comprised Captain Norrie, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, shot in the left arm, which has since been amputated ; also the following losses amongst the ranks :—Killed : One man, of the Scots Fusiliers ; three Gordon Highlanders ; one man, 2nd Punjabis ; two Gurkhas ; and one follower. Wounded : One man, Scots Fusiliers ; eight Gordon Highlanders ; six men, 2nd Punjabis ; nine Gurkhas ; and eight followers.

Several men are also reported missing, and a number of baggage animals lost.

The losses included one Highlander, killed, and three wounded, on Sunday morning, by a Lee-Metford volley, fired by the enemy, at a party of six Highlanders asleep on a roof in the village held by Major Downman.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

CLOSE ATTACKS ON REAR-GUARDS.

CASUALTIES IN THE 3RD BRIGADE.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Saragarhi, 12th December, says :—Sir William Lockhart and Staff, with the Head-quarters of the 2nd Division and the 4th Brigade, marched from Bagh for Dwatoi on the 7th. The rear-guard arrived at 3 a.m. on the 8th, reporting about six casualties. The 3rd Brigade marched on the 8th and halted for the night about half-way from Dwatoi, the last baggage arriving at about 11 p.m. On the 8th the 4th Brigade seized a defile at the entrance of the Rajgul Valley, which the enemy were holding, the casualties being about five ; none in the 3rd Brigade. On the 9th the 3rd Brigade arrived at Dwatoi and the 4th Brigade, led by General Westmacott, burnt a large mass of fortified houses. During the operation the enemy pressed the rear-guard somewhat closely, but the casualties were only about four. Weather on the 8th and 9th had been very cold and cloudy, and the march down Bara Valley began on the 10th with the 4th Brigade leading and the 3rd Brigade about two miles in the rear. The 4th Brigade marched about 6½ miles and the 3rd Brigade about 3 miles. The casualties were about 7, including Lieutenant Ffolkes, of the Dorset Regiment, severely (not dangerously) wounded. Rain began to fall on the night of the 10th, continuing for twenty-four hours, and made the marching very difficult. Yesterday, the 4th Brigade marched to Saragarti, about 14 miles from Barkai, and the Head-quarters of 3rd Brigade with its transport followed, but the rear-guard troops were much pressed by the enemy, and could not get in, and the casualties in the 3rd Brigade were heavy, probably not less than 30, Captain Norie, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Williams, Hampshire Regiment, being severely (not dangerously) wounded. At last the troops got about midday. To-day the enemy cut up some followers in the dark, of whom some had strayed into the houses. The march will be resumed to-morrow, and Barkai probably reached on the 14th.

A telegram from Swaikot, dated 13th December, states :—General Yeatman-Biggs' Division did not come in last night as expected, nor has it come in to-day. General Hammond, with half of the Oxfords, half of the Inniskillings, and a Company of the 9th Gurkhas, went out this morning to meet Sir W. Lockhart, taking with him all available kapars and coolies to help to bring in the sick and wounded. We have heard that Captain Norie, 2nd Gurkhas, has been wounded, and has had his arm amputated. General Symons' 1st Brigade marched in this morning, and went into camp about half-a-mile east of us where the whole of Sir William Lockart's force will subsequently be collected. The weather to-day was bright but cold, the higher hills around camp being capped with snow.

THE SAPRI PASS.

CAMPING IN A RAVINE.

Manamai, 13th December (Camp Sapri, 12th December).—The 1st Brigade, and most of the Divisional troops of the 1st Division, marched from Barand Khel for this place to-day over the Sapri Pass, the whole distance being about ten miles. The Sappers and Madras Pioneers had to blast rocks to improve the road in many places. This so greatly delayed the troop that not many more than half are in to-night, and the rest have to pass the night in a ravine, wherever they may happen to be at nightfall. This may not be considered sound military marching, but it was imperative to move all troops out of their old camping ground, to make room for General Gaselee's Brigade. This Brigade must come in to-morrow over the same pass, as it has not sufficient rations to permit of its halting another day. The march to-day has been full of interest. The early part of the day was splendid, but clouds rolled up in the afternoon. We began by ascending 350 feet in 2½ miles to the top of the Sapri Pass. The view from this, with all mountain tops glistening with snow, was magnificent. From the crest the path descends the whole way in a bold beautiful ravine (2,450 feet in 7½ miles to camp). The ravine was flanked on both sides. It is throughout thickly wooded with steep rugged hills and crags, and an enterprising enemy, even in small number, could have made our advance an impossibility, as the hills commanded the path throughout its length. Fortunately, there was no opposition. The spirit of the Afridis must be broken, or they would never have permitted us to come over this wonderful pass. Perhaps they are all engaged in fighting the 2nd Division daily in Bara River. To-morrow we all push on to expect to reach Bara River, perhaps to meet General Hammond and the Peshawar Column. Our Transport officers hope that he has brought plentiful supplies of forage with him, as the poor animals have been now for three days short of commons. Our adventurous and interesting march will be broken by our great day in the Waran Valley, and will then terminate, but that another may commence quickly towards the Khyber is the great hope of the whole of the 1st Division.

Camp Manamai, 12th December.—We have just arrived here with the first part of the 1st Brigade Orders have been received to march towards Bara, commencing with a part of the force already in here to-morrow.

THE CASUALTIES.

A return of the number of casualties reported among the different Field Forces between June 10th and December 6th, including those that occurred in the attack on the escort at Malzar which was, so to say, the signal for the rising, shows a total of 399 killed counting those who died from wounds and 1,182 wounded. This includes followers, of whom 9 are reported as killed and 24 wounded—a somewhat suspiciously small total. In the Tochi Field Force four British officers, one native officer and 24 rank and file of the native army were killed, and three British officers, three native officers and 33 men wounded, besides two British soldiers—a total casualty list of 70. It will be interesting to hear the losses from sickness in this force which had little fighting and a deadly climate to contend with. The Malakand force lost 14 British officers, 7 soldiers and 76 native rank and file killed and 30 British officers, 14 native officers, 37 British and 305 native rank and file wounded. The Mohmand force got off very cheap with one native officer and 29 sepoys wounded, and only two sepoys killed, and the Kohat-Kurram troops have been nearly as lucky with 2 British and 4 native officers and 74 men wounded, besides 42 killed, the great majority being the unfortunate Kapurthala picquet. None of the above columns are likely to suffer many more casualties, but the lists cannot yet be closed with the Peshawar and Tirah troops. The former, so far, have lost one British officer, 7 soldiers and 9 sepoys killed, and 4 British officers, 11 soldiers and 55 native rank and file wounded. The Tirah force has suffered a loss of 16 British and 5 native officers, together with 65 British and 117 native soldiers killed, while 36 British and 12 native officers and 243 British and 260 native soldiers have been wounded. Altogether the butcher's bill, including followers killed and wounded, mounts up to 1,581 casualties.

THE DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Our recent remarks regarding the possibility of dispensing altogether with the Divisional Staffs, when the Tirah Field Force is concentrated at Barkai, are given point to by an item of news which reaches us from the front. During the operations against the Masuzai and Chamkannis Major-General Symons was left in Maidan with just one squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers as the sole remnant of his Division : he had not with him even a complete unit out of the two brigades and the Divisional troops supposed to be under his orders. This is not the kind of arrangement which commends itself to practical soldiers. When General Roberts was sent to capture Kabul with two infantry brigades, and a weak force of cavalry and artillery, it was not considered necessary to give him a Divisional General ; and experience in the Tirah campaign has shown that the only way of working is by brigades. As the base of operations is now being transferred to Peshawar it may be possible also to reduce the Line of Communication Staff, when troops and supplies have been cleared out from Kohat. If we mistake not the reorganisation of the various Staffs can be carried out in a manner which will release from forty to fifty officers. It would be unwise to reduce the number of troops at present, for it may yet be necessary to continue the campaign until February or March, if the Zakka Khel hold out.—*Pioneer.*

The compiler of the "Gazette of India" is a humourist. On Saturday he published a notification of an expedition into the Utmar-Khel country, which as having received the Governor-General's sanction. It was rather startling to hear of an extension of frontier warfare, at a time when we were looking for the termination of hostilities. But it seems that this is only the compiler's little joke. The expedition referred to was over and done with several weeks ago,—that is, apparently, several weeks before it received Lord Elgin's sanction.

General Hammond's force is now chiefly occupied in improving roads. He has ordered the squadon of 9th Bengal Lancers back to Bara, and the 57th Field Battery is returning to Peshawar. Among the raiders who fired on the baggage guard on the 7th instant was a sepoy of the Khyber Rifles, who was granted leave in August. This man was killed. News from the Tochi states that a force consisting of three companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, two companies 1st Punjab Infantry, two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, and 50 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry have gone for a few days' tour in the Kazha Valley, Major Campbell, of the Highlanders, commanding.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Oriental, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday :—

Anderson, Miss Lucy
Anderson, Mrs and child
Armstrong, Mr, Mrs and inft
Arbuthnot, Mr
Archibald, Miss
Annesley, Mrs and infant
Barker, Miss D
Bonvenes, Miss
Barton, Mr and Mrs
Brendon, Mr W and Miss
Browne, Mr J
Broom, Mr
Berners, Mr H
Benson, Miss
Bordes, Mr William
Buxton, Mr S and Mr H
Bloomfield, Mr
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Bordes, Mr Frank
Bulkley, Mrs
Boyd, Miss K
Bonnerjee, Mr
Branson, Mr J E
Campbell, Mr D
Crosser, Mr J R
Campbell, Mr A
Chaddler, Rev. Mrs and 3 children
Cumberlege, Mr A
Davidson, Capt
Dawson, Miss J
Dawson, Miss Royal
Durrant, Miss
Dalby, Mr James
Deane, Mrs and inft
Davis, Mrs
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs
Drury, Major
Davies, Mrs
Deane, Mrs
Davis, Mrs
Donnelly, Mr P J
Elliott, Mr R H
Elliott, Hon Mrs
Ford, Mrs Gerard
Gregson, Rev G
Gibbons, Mr V
Garvie, Miss B
Gregson, Miss J
Gray, Rev and Mrs J
Greaves, Mr and Mrs J
Gardner, Col and Mrs
Gray, Miss Mary
Glardon, Miss
Garland, Mr H B
Green, Mrs, child and infts
Gumnell, Mrs
Gumnell, Mr
Hutton, Mr E
Homan, Mr
Highton, 2 Misses
Hollis, Mr T S
Howard, Miss
Hart, Mr G and infts
Hirschhorn, Mr H
Hill, Capt and Mrs
Higgons, Rev W H
Harrison, Capt, Mrs and child
Hardy, Mr
Hellis, Mr James
Jones, Rev and Mrs
Johnson, Mr H
Johnson, Mr and Mrs C L
Jenkins, Mr Stephens
Kano, Mrs
Khore, Mr D A
Kemp, Mr H
Lye, Rev S L
Lund, Miss
Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs
Lightfoot, Mrs
LeMarchand, Mrs
Luker, Mrs and child
Mackay, Mrs, child and infts
McNab, Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, Mr L
Miller, Mr B
Mackenzie, Hon Sir A
Misra, Mr
Macfarlane, Sir D and lady
Murray, Mr
Macdonald, Mr and Mrs
Maunder, Mr C
Nicholas, Mrs
Nedham, Maj and Mrs
Obbard, Mrs, infts and Miss
Obbards, Mrs
Ollivant, Miss and sister
Paton, Mrs Noël and infts
Punnett, Mr and Mrs
Pearson, Mr
Renny, Miss
Rennie, Mrs, infts and child
Russell, Mr P
Rawdon, Mr
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Roberts, Miss S
Shaw, Mr J, Mrs and infts
Setcliff, Mrs, 2 childn & infts
Sims, Miss
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Sidebotham, Mr and Mrs
Sims, Mr Proctor
Schmidt, Mr
Schmidt, Miss
Thomson, Mrs P M and infts
Toussaint, Miss
Travers, Miss
Tudhope, Rev W
Thomasson, Mr R
Tunnel, Col A H
Turner, Mr A W J
Thompson, Mrs and child
Veiller, Miss
Ward, Mr
Williams, Mr
Wyllie, Col and Mrs
Wood, Mr and Mrs
Watkins, Mr Noel
Wing, Mrs
Xeventin, Mr E
Young, Mr F J

MARSHAL BLANCO is giving a vigorous impulse to the military operations in Cuba, not only in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, but also in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, which have been reinforced by troops from the central districts. The insurgents, is is said, are beginning to display evidence of fear lest the Government activity may prove to be too strong for them, as it is felt that Marshal Blanco really means business.

AN important declaration has been made at the Porte by the Russian Embassy. It was to the effect that if the Ottoman Government intended to apply part of the Greek War indemnity to fresh armaments the Russian Government would remind it of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish War indemnity owing by Turkey, and already amounting to £T1,300,000, payment of which Russia would then demand. This communication has caused a strong impression in diplomatic circles, where it is believed to be directed against the plans for the reorganisation of the Turkish Navy. It is well known that the German ship-building yards, notably the Germania, belonging to Herr Krupp, are keenly competing to secure the work in question. At the present time, however, the whole scheme is in abeyance. When, some time ago, General Brialmont was submitting plans to the Turkish Government for forts at the entrance to the Bosphorus, Russia intimated to the Porte that she would consider such a step as denoting a want of confidence towards herself, and that if the Porte persisted Russia would regard the prosecution of the design as a hostile act. The scheme was then finally abandoned.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

"AN ingenious writer in these columns," says "Golfing and Cycling Illustrated," has lately suggested that the phrase in rule 22 'any agency outside the match' has an occult signification, and has reference to the powers wielded by supernatural forces. It is very probable that there is something in the theory. The Scotsman was always superstitious, and in old time peopled the locks and river pools, the moors, and all waste places with the creatures of his fancy. Witches, bogies, kelpies, and their kind were his familiar spirits, and the devil was ever at his heels, watching for opportunities to take him unawares. What more natural than that lonely links, with the capricious fate that there waits upon the golfer, should suggest to his mind an unseen population of supernatural powers, chiefly malevolent ?"

There is sometimes a difficulty, on a crowded nine-hole course, to work off a medal competition on a Saturday afternoon in the winter. Under these circumstances three-ball macthes are sternly forbidden, but I suggest that if the whole of the field was despatched in three-somes it would be worked off much more quickly than in the ordinary way. Four-ball matches would be an even quicker method. The wheel would revolve more slowly, but there would be fewer spokes in it. I admit that a four-ball medal round would be a hideous thing, but this should not detract from the merit of the idea.

H. Vardon has met Braid five times in public and though two of the matches were halved, he had not, until their recent encounter at Epsom, gained a single victory. On this occasion, however, he won by 8 up and 7 to play on 36 holes. Braid was not playing his best, though he did win the second "by holing out from a beautiful mashie approach." On the other hand—I quote from the interesting account in "Golf—Vardon won the seventh hole with a putt of twelve yards, and "pocketed the twelfth in two by means of a pretty mashie approach of about sixty yards." A pretty approach indeed ! But, really, sixty yards does seem too far to make a certainty of it. Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that to hole a mashie shot is necessarily a fluke. A player should always try to hole his shot if the hole is properly in view. It is not, sufficient to try vaguely to get dead, and it is astonishing how a man's game improves as he becomes definite in his aims. To know clearly what you are trying to do is half the battle.

It is a great thing to be an Irish cyclist. Sir Andrew Reed, the head of the Royal Irish Constabulary, has just issued a set of instructions to his police, directing them not to interfere with cyclists found riding on the footpaths along unfrequented roads, or indeed in any case where they are not creating an obstruction. This does not apply to the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin, which is under the control of the Metropolitan Police—quite another body. The concession is a special advantage in Ireland, because the roads are decidedly inferior to those of England, particularly in the winter. The method of stoning usually adopted is a terrible thing consisting as it does of putting down huge plots of stones some inches deep, and totally unrolled, here, there, and everywhere. In Dublin there is a tradition that the Corporation possesses, or did at one time possess, a steam roller ; but it is generally supposed to be a myth. Cyclists who have been using plain tyres during the summer and have now added a non-slipping strip should not be disappointed if they find that the running of the machine has become perceptibly heavier on a dry day. Anything that broadens the tread of a tyre detracts from its speed.

The very forward position in riding has at least one good thing about it—it tends to minimise side-slip by distributing the rider's weight evenly between the two wheels. It is absurd to maintain that side-slip is almost unknown now. It is certainly not so great a trouble as it used to be, owing to improvements in tyres ; but no tyre, however improved, will keep a bicycle from sliding if it is suddenly turned on a greasy sloping surface, or in a tram-rail. It may be argued that the expert rider does not make these sudden turns on wet surfaces. He does not if he can help it ; but in the middle of thick traffic, with only one opening possible, and no time to dismount, he is often forced to turn in any way he can, and so run the risk of a slip at a very critical moment.

A pedestrian crossing College Green, Dublin, was recently knocked down and driven over by an outside car, one wheel of which passed over his arm and chest. The two men on the car, evidently frightened at the mishap, drove away as fast as they could without waiting to see what damage was done. Strange to say, there was none. The car was fitted with pneumatic tyres, and the victim of the accident suffered no injury worse than a bruise. This is quite a new point in favour of pneumatic tyres.

I have often been asked, says a correspondent, whether cycling can be recommended for those who suffer from varicose veins. I have consistently answered that cycling is not only permissible, but beneficial in such cases, and have given reasons for the belief. Medical advice upon the point has been obtained by the Touring Club de France, and the opinions are printed in the new number of the Club's "Revue," just issued. From these it appears that, while exceptional cases may demand a modification of the advice given, yet, generally, cycling may be regarded both as a preventive and a cure.

The French club, by the way, is pushing on the work of mapping out the whole of France on the scale of 1-400,000th of nature, or, say, about six inches to the mile. There are plenty of excellent Government maps of France, but of courfe none of them has been prepared with a view to the special requirements of cyclists. The club hopes, by using and revising all the State maps, to produce a work which shall be of great value to cyclists. The activity of the club is extraordinary. For example, in answer to the cry for some restrictaons on the use of busy thoroughfares by cyclists in Paris, it has obtained figures to show that during the first fortnight of September six cycling accidents were reported, while during the same period the coachmen of Paris, who are only one-fifth as numerous as the cyclists, caused the death of 18 persons and injured 112.

The county championship is being narrowed down rapidly. Apart from the match at Dewsbury on Saturday, the week has witnessed the overthrow of Kent, the holders of the title, whose success against Cumberland last year did so much to stimulate Southern football. It is by no means bad for the game that success on Wednesday lay with the Midland Counties. They have for a number of years been between the devil and the deep sea at the Rugby game, and in face of the local popularity of the Association game have had to fight hard for existence. With the backbone of Mosley, Leicester, and Coventry, they have kept themselves together wonderfully, and, despite Northern Union blandishments, are still able to place a powerful team in the field. If they can only be fortunate enough to carry off the championship, the amateur spirit in the Midlands would be still farther stimulated.

Devon, as was generally expected, beat Gloucestershire pretty easily, and Somerset accounted for Cornwal., whose experience in the championship has not been very encouraging. Previous to Saturday they had been beaten by Gloucester and Devon. The Devonshire team was a very powerful one, including C. Thomas, the Barnstaple international forward ; W. Ashford, of Exeter, an ex-Richmond forward of repute ; W. Bilding, of the Devonport Albion ; C. Pearse, a forward 6ft. 5in. in height ; and Cliff Bowen, the Welsh international three-quarter.

There is apparently very little interest in the doings of Westmorland. Of course they had been placed out of court as far as championship honours were concerned, but it would have been thought that the smallest of club matches would have attracted more than five hundred spectators. These were all who witnessed the match against Cheshire at Kendal, however. It was poor encouragement to the county officials, who have struggled on bravely in spite of adverse circumstances for quite a number of years. Westmorland was one of the first counties to be exploited by Lancashire clubs. It was never a great county, but it has turned out some very useful players, and at Wigan a few years ago gave Lancashire a severe shock.

The Yorkshire Union still finds itself pretty busily occupied in dealing with offenders on the field. The repeated suspensions have apparently very little effect in keeping players in order. At a meeting of the Union last week there was quite a batch to deal with. In one case the reference reported that, "owing to the general rough play and interference of the spectators," he had to stop the game twenty-eight minutes from the start, and he regards himself as lucky that he was enabled to escape from maltreatment. The principal offences of the players reported in other cases were "abusive language" and "striking." One player who came up for judgment had committed his offence four years ago. The Union graduates its punishments. Plain striking, for instance, is one thing and "striking in retaliation" is another. A diversion of the game described as "fighting" also comes in for special treatment. The Lancashire Union seems to miss these amusements. Its proceedings since the famous inquiries into alleged professionalism on the part of Salford and other clubs have been decorous in the extreme, and as dull and uninteresting as the most conservative of Rugby Unionists could desire.

One of the features of the day's play was the downfall of Aston Villa, who have now doubtless a greater respect for Bolton Wanderers than ever they had. Fourteen thousand spectators witnessed the game at Burnden Park, where last season the champions managed to win. Their defeat of Saturday, of course, greatly strengthens the lead of the United, who now seem pretty well assured of the championship. West Bromwich Albion followed up their recent good form by scoring three goals to Derby County's one—a particularly smart performance, considerg that the County last week drew against the United. Notts Forest accomplished another good performance by beating Stoke away from home. Last year Stoke won by three to nothing. Preston North End performed creditably, but failed to improve their record much. They surprised everyone last season by beating Everton at Deepdale by four goals to one. On Saturday they had to be content with a draw. Liverpool, however, followed up their success against Wolverhampton Wanderers.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST HARBOUR INSPECTION.

THE Port Trustees of Bombay held their annual inspection of the harbour yesterday in the favourite steamer Rajapuri, which Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had, with their usual courtesy, placed at their disposal for the purpose, as they have been doing for several years past. The cruise was a very pleasant one ; and, with the liberal supplies of Mr. W. B. Green as the caterer, the Trustees and their guests had ample opportunities of enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. The Hindu and Mahomedan guests had their religious susceptibilities respected in every way ; for the energetic and popular secretary of the Trust, Mr. F. G. Dumsyne, had, with characteristic considerateness, taken care to make special arrangements for them. Starting from the Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m., the Trustees proceeded up the harbour to see the various works of importance they are carrying out on the foreshore. It was possible from the deck of the vessel only to get a general view of the extensive works now in progress in the north part of the harbour, which has been transformed into useful wharfs, and building sites upon land to which we may hope to see some of the inhabitants remove from the more congested parts of the city when the work of the City Improvement Trust is taken in hand. The districts on the northern foreshore, owing to the want of easy means of communication, are now but little appreciated ; but the Municipality has in hand the construction of a rail road connecting them with the Frere Road ; while the Trustees, as we know, have prepared plans for the construction of a line of railway running along the eastern foreshore, which will join on the main lines and practically encircle Bombay with a railway. This will bring within easy reach of the business quarters the districts lying north of Mazagon and make them available for habitations and trade purposes. In the harbour the principal and important work of the Trustees appears to be the clearing of the Southern Channel to the Docks, and the improvements that are in progress both to the building and the light-house at the Dolphin Light-house. Bombay is so favoured by nature that there is happily little need for works in the harbour itself, as the depths in the anchorages are maintained by natural currents ; and the space available is practically unlimited. One of the works which was noticed during yesterday's inspection was the Bulk Oil Installation with a small jetty, alongside which the steamers can be berthed. The Trustees are now preparing, for a similar purpose, another strip of land lying to the north of the present Installation. Between it and the present Docks the space is reserved for the increased accommodation to be provided whenever the trade of Bombay requires it to be done. The revenue of the Board has suffered from the recent visitations of plague and famine, but there are now indications of an improvement, and it is hoped that, with the prospects of a good harvest, there will be returning prosperity. After reaching a position off Mazagon, the Trustees proceeded direct through the shipping to the Kennery Light-house, where they and the guests landed and inspected the light-house. Luncheon was served on the way to Kennery. The other light-houses were not visited this year ; and the party returned to Ballard Pier about 6 p.m.

The following is a list of accepted invitations, almost all the guests whose names are mentioned being present :—Brigadier-General Ventris, M. le Comte De Patier, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. Abdulla Hoosein, Captain W. B. Andrews, Messrs. W. M. Bell, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., F. W. Bickel, J. Begbie, Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Captain F. Baldovino, Messrs. C. H. Boggs, C. Beresford, O. T. Barrow, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Barker, Captain Baker, R.N., Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bhugwandas Walljee, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Clarkson, Major A. H. Callwell, Major S. Comfort, Messrs. Gurrimbhoy Ebrahim, W. Carron, T. W. Cuffe, H. Chalmers, Cumrudin Amirudin, Chabildas Lalloobhoy, Chabildas Lukhmidas, Captain Clark, Messrs. J. O'Callaghan, J. A. De Gama, J. H. DuBoulay, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Damoder Khetsey, Damoder Tapidas, J. Douglas, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, E. H. Elsworthy, Mr. L. G. Fraser, Commander Finny, R. I. M., Mr. C. W. Freeze, Captain H. Fleet, R. N., Major Fowl, R. N., Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, A. C. W. Fosbery, A. M. Finlay, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, C. G. Giro, W. Greaves, F. F. Gordon, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Goverdhandas Khatao Makanjee, Goculdas Naranjee, Gopaldas Lilladhur, Ghellabhai Haridas, D. H. Glade, Captain T. J. Grier, Messrs. S. C. H. Hutchinson, F. Heyer, Hajee Abdul Hoosein Shirazee, D. M. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Commander Hewett, R. I. M., Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, M. P., Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Itcharam S. Desai, Nigel Jones, H. Joly, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, K. N. Kabrajee, A. King, R. M. Kennedy, Khimjee Jairam Naranjee, Kalliandas Keshavdas, A. Logan, F.A Little, S. Luard, Lakhamsey Nappoo, Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Lalljee Bhimjee, Laljee Chapsey, Lukhmidas Khimjee, J. Marshall, J. K. Moir, K. Macaulay, T. H. Moore, W. G. Mayhew, N. Ardasir F. Moos, Morarjee Jairam, Munmohundas Ramjee, Mathuradas Goculdas, Commander E. H. Martins, Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Captain W. Newell, Messrs. E. F. Nicholsen, J. A. Nathan, Naranjee Dwarkadas, Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, B. Nicholson, A. Panton, Louis Penny, Mon. J. Pilinski, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Captain G. E. Pickering, Messrs. P. Reynolds, C. Ruinat, Rahimtula Khairaz, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Reilly, Messrs. C H. Rustomjee, Runchordas Morarjee, Ramdas Bhanjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Rustom S. Powwalla, E. Scarpa, S. E. Sassoon, J. Sassoon, J. Sanders-Slater, I. M. Shields, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, J. Spinner, J. Shepherd, Shamji Goverdhandas, J. N. Tata, J. Tintner, W. B. Thomson, Tribhowandass Varjivandas Madhavdas, Toolsidas Lullobhoy Mody, Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Valabhdas Jamnadas, J. Walsh, H. W. Williams, John Wilson, P. R. Wilson, etc.

ANOTHER PUBLIC BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

THE NEW B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

For many years past the building in Church-gate Street, leased by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for administrative offices, has been found to be ill-adapted for the prompt disposal of the great and growing mass of work incidental to the business of a company working some 2,600 miles of railway, extending from Bombay through Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India to the North-West Provinces. The Board of Directors, with the sanction of Government, therefore, decided to erect new offices, and a site was chosen in close proximity to the Church-gate station, at the south end of Marine Lines and of Queen's Road. The building, which will be completed by theend of the year, forms an imposing terminal to the two thoroughfares named. It was designed by the eminent architect who constructed the Victoria Terminus, and the Municipal Buildings, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F. R. I. B. A., and has been erected under his supervision. The design is in architectural keeping with the surrounding public buildings—a condition laid down by the Government of Bombay. The plans and estimates were submitted to Government early in 1894, and were duly approved in May of that year, work being started immediately after. The structure would have been completed before now had not the plague epidemic and the consequent absence of skilled labour from Bombay brought the work almost to a standstill for several months.

The site of the new offices being in close proximity to the sea, much difficulty was experienced with the foundation ; but this was finally overcome, and rock was found at depths varying from 16ft. to 24ft. The building is faced with coursed blue basalt stone, and the domes, mouldings, capitals, columns, cornices and carved enrichments are in white Coorla and Porebunder stone. The length of the west façade is 300 ft., and the height of the central tower is 160 ft. from the ground-level. The latter forms a good land-mark from the sea, and is seen from all parts of the Esplanade. The tower is square from the base up to 100 feet in height, when it takes the form of an octagon up to the springing of the dome, which is circular. The central gable is crowned by a beautiful group of figurative sculpture representing "Engineering" from the studio of Mr. Roscoe Mullins of London. Two carved heads in full relief of the Colonels French and Kennedy (the pioneers of the Railway Company) also by the same sculptor are placed in the circular panels between the arches of the central carriage porch. The building consists of three floors for office purposes, and in the centre below the dome there is an extra floor for records.

The main entrance hall, which faces the Church-gate Station is 25 feet square and is entered on the west side from a spacious and lofty porch. The floor is laid with coloured marbles, and the walls have a dado of glazed Maw's tiles of beautiful design. The ceiling is pannelled teak to be decorated in light shades of cream and gold. Leading from it 10 feet and 8 feet corridors run along the entire length of the building on both sides, the floors of which are laid with patent stone. These corridors give access to the various offices. To the east of the main entrance is the season ticket office, forming an octagonal bay at the back of the grand stair-case which leads to the upper floors. To the north of the main entrance is the office of the Chief Cashier, together with a larger room for his clerks. Close at hand is the indispensable accessory to the Cashier's department of a large public concern—a strong room eight feet six by six feet six. At the north-west corner of the ground floor accomodation has been provided for the Med

use lamps. The ground both front and back will be laid out as a garden and will be divided from the public roads by railings and gates. The cost of the building will amount to about six and a-half lakhs of rupees including drainage and water supply.

The architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F. R. I. B.A., was ably assisted by his son Mr. C. F.Stevens, M. S. A., in carrying out this important work. Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, M. S. A., was resident engineer in charge of the building under Mr. Stevens and has done excellent work. The enrichments for the structure were prepared by Mr. Gomes and the students of the School of Art, under the supervision of Mr. Greenwood, the Principal. The contractors for the foundations were Messrs. Gamajee Balajee and Company, and those for the superstructure Messrs. Jagooji Hanmantrao and Company, while the painting work was sublet to Messrs. Gerdon and Co. The coloured Minton tiles, marble and coloured glass work were executed by Messrs. Sorabji Warden and Company. Messrs. Jost and Company supplied most of the brass furniture to doors windows &c. The contractors for the drainage and water-supply, fittings, &c., were Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The building is an architectural triumph and gives Bombay another monument of British enterprise in India. The workmanship is of the highest class, and the greatest credit is due to the architect and all concerned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort Southern	3	1	3
B Chukla	2	1	16
C Mucker, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura and 1st Nagpada	8	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Mahalakshmi	5	1	8
E Tardeo, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura and 1st Nagpada	6	2	39
F Parel and Sewri'	2	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee.....	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	10	11	18
Total...	32	19	115
Total plague deaths to date ...	13,760	11,502	
Same date last year...	44	42	172
Total mortality same date 1896...	...	...	62

a Recent arrival from Bhimwada.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Death	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 858, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,881, making a total of 3,839 persons. Departures by sea 963, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,915, making a total of 3,878 persons.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 1,494 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp ; 1,186 in the Wari Bunder Camp ; and 186 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 208 persons remaining under treatment in the various Plague Hospitals, while the number of deaths recorded in them was fourteen.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that three cases of plague were removed from house No. 48, in Gun Carriage Street, Colaba, to the Arthur Road Hospital. Hundred and ten men, women and children, were removed to the Modikhana Camp, from houses Nos. 24, 25, and 28, Victoria Bunder. Five cases of bubonic fever and one of suspicious fever were discovered from various localities in the Mandvie ward, and the patients were conveyed to the various hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. Three cases of plague and five deaths were recorded in C ward. Two cases of plague were detected from Parel and Mahim Divisions and sent to hospitals. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, with Drs. Shroff and Jettar, and Mr. Velinker, inspected twenty-nine houses at Chowpatty. A case of plague was detected by Dr. Shroff in a chawl at Khetwady, 4th Lane. The tenants of the chawl, nine in number, were sent to the Modikhana Camp.

PLAGUE AT SANTA CRUZ.

A case of bubonic plague was discovered, on Monday evening, at Santa Cruz. The temperature of the sufferer, a Maratha Hindu, aged about 30, was 105° at the time he was seen by Dr. Satpute, the chief medical officer in charge of the Bandora Railway station. The patient was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, and immediate measures were adopted to disinfect the carriage in which he had travelled. This seems to be the first case detected from Santa Cruz.

THE JAIN SEGREGATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

This committee has again set a staff for house-to house visitation to search out Jain plague patients. The following is the report of the work done during last week, resulting in the discovery of two plague cases :—

Week ending 11th December.

	Total.	Previous week.	Grand total.
No. of houses searched.....	438	262	700
No. of families.....	716	735	1,451
No. of persons	2,279	2,946	5,225
No. of sick persons.....	16	21	37

The Jain Committee has also resolved to send a deputation to the Chairman, Plague Committee, asking sanction to a Jain kitchen being established at Mody Bazaar Camps, and to accommodate all Jain passengers in one camp. The committee has selected Mr. Jethabhai Vardhawan and Mr. Chapsey Purbut to be additional sureties for Jains. Mr. Amirchand P. Parmar has been working hard as secretary both to the Jain Hospital and Jain Segregation Management Committee. A general meeting of all the Jains will be held at Godiji Temple, Pydhownie, at 8 p.m., to-day, to consider the question of segregating Jains, and the extension of the Jain Hospital.

PLAGUE AND THE CONGRESS.

PRECAUTIONS AT MALKAPUR.

WITH regard to Malkapur, the first Railway station in Berar on Bhusawal side, the following rules framed by the Sanitary Commissioner and approved by the Commissioner have been submitted to the Resident for sanction. They are published for the information of the public :—

Rules for the detention of passengers travelling by rail from areas infected with bubonic plague under Residency Orders Notification No. 305, dated 15th November 1897, for the guidance of the Medical Officer and Plague Authority at Malkapur.

(1) All passengers from infected villages, towns or districts booked to any station in Berar, shall be detained in quarantine at Malkapur for a period of 7 days.

(2) Government officers on duty and their servants shall be passed without detention, provided they show no signs of illness.

(3) Holders of certificates from any Plague Authority in infected areas or from the Secretary of Bombay Plague Committee to the effect that the bearer has been free from exposure to infection for a period of 10 days immediately preceding his departure will be exempt from detention.

(4) Persons from non-infected, but who may have travelled through infected areas, will also be exempt from detention, provided they have not broken their journey en route.

(5) The clothes and baggage of those detained in camp must be subjected to thorough disinfection, and useless persons must be bathed in a disinfecting fluid at the final Officer.

(6) Ration money of 3 annas per diem will be supplied by Government to such persons as depend on each day's wage for a livelihood and whose savings do not represent more than a few days sustenance. Those who are capable of paying for their own subsistence will be required to do so, and for this purpose shops will be maintained within the camp.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot : 33, Farringdon Road, London. Registered.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL MANSFIELD CLARKE, LIEUTENANT-General, Commanding the Forces in Madras, will be the guest of the Viceroy during his visit to Calcutta.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, accompanied by Colonel Henry, D.A.G., Major S. D. Gordon, Major St. John C. Gore, and Captain K. MacLaren, A.-D.-C., left Meerut on his third tour on Sunday last and will visit Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and Jhansi, returning to Meerut on the 21st instant.

VERY unsettled weather has prevailed over the whole of the frontier districts and over the Punjab, with rain in the plains and snow on the hills. The amount of disturbance and of snow and rain appears to have been less over the frontier districts than over the Punjab ; for while Quetta and D. I. Khan report only about one-tenth of an inch and Peshawar three-quarters of an inch, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Cherat and Khushab have received over one inch. In addition to the above Sialkote, Montgomery, Sirsa, Umballa, Roorkee, Debra Dun, Chakrata, and Mussoorie have all received showers. On the Punjab hills the snow has fallen to a depth of six inches in Simla and one foot in Murree.

The Government of India have addressed the various local Governments concerning the arrangements to be made for receiving and entertaining gentlemen sent out from England to observe the eclipse on January 22nd. As in 1871, every possible assistance is to be given to the observers in order to facilitate their operations. Four parties are being sent by the Eclipse Committee in England, and may be located as follows : (*a*) Viziadrug, Sir Norman Lockyer, Dr. Lockyer, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Graham ; (*b*) Gungbati (Rewah), Messrs. Christie and Turner ; (*c*) Pulgaon (Central Provinces), Messrs. Hills and Newall ; (*d*) Seoni (Central Provinces), Messrs. Copeland and Macpherson. At Talni in the Berars six members of the British Astronomical Association under Mr. Thwaites will take observations. The party for Buxar will consist of nine gentlemen and seven ladies, who will reside temporarily at Allahabad or Benares.

IT would, writes one who was present at the celebration at Chelsea Hospital of Sir Donald and Lady Stewart's golden wedding, be easier to mention who, of all the Anglo-Indians then at home was not there, than to give anything like a list of those who were ; comprising as it did the flower of those who in youth or age, or both, or in peace or war, have helped, and even continue to help, in the building up of our big Eastern Empire. But the number of those who were innocent of any relations with India furnished a notable addition to the gathering, for the distinguished host and hostess are among those happy and attractive people who have made friends all their lives, and kept them. They were both looking wondrous well, the many in India who are glad to remember them will rejoice to hear.

THE news from St. Petersburg regarding the Mussalman ferment in Russian Central Asia and the possibility of a revolt in the Caucasus is peculiarly interesting at the present time, for it would seem that the fanatical spirit at work among the Mahomedan races is not confined to the Indian borderland. Merchants and travellers have doubtless carried to Bokhara, Samarkand, and Tiflis intelligence of the troubles on the Indian border and the stories of raids and battles have no doubt been exaggerated. The Russians, therefore, may have their troubles as well as ourselves ; but with their stern measures of repression, in which the leading feature is indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children—Skobeleff's plan at Geok Tepe—any rebellion is likely to be promptly stamped out. There has always been discontent in the Ferghana Province, which lies east of Samarkand and has a population of 800,000, and more than an outbreak has occurred there of late years. If the news received last week is true, we may expect to hear first of risings in Ferghana and these may spread to Zarafshan and Bokhara to the south-west, and even to the Transcapian Province. As to the Caucasus, Russia is in such a strong position owing to the improvement in railway communication that she can quickly concentrate a big force at any threatened point. The strength of her garrisons east of the Caspian is 45,000 men, but these are spread over a very large area.

EVERY judge who has presided on the Original Side of the High Court, says the *Indian Daily News*, has frequently expressed himself in strong terms with regard to the waste of public time through counsel being unprepared to go on with the cases entrusted to them, waste which nevertheless seems rather on the increase. Quite an unusual number of applications for postponement were made before Mr. Justice Amir Ali, the grounds urged being change of attorneys, unpreparedness of attorneys, examination of papers being necessary, absence of witnesses, briefs being just handed over, counsel briefed being engaged in other courts, &c. One application was based on the ground that the attorney had not heard from his client. His lordship, who is known to be extremely indulgent, felt compelled to make some rather strong remarks. "Talking of expediting cases," he said : "it seem to be impossible for a judge to do his work, for neither the profession nor the litigants are ready. The state of affairs is simply deplorable." The result of these postponements was that the board had been run through before the adjournment for lunch.

I LEARN from Friedricherah (says a Berlin Correspondent) that Prince Bismarck's health is improving again, but that the neuralgic facial pains still continue, despite the efforts of Professor Schweninger. This, it appears, however, has comparatively little influence on the old Chancellor's mental state. If he gets a few hours' refreshing sleep he is in the best of spirits, and makes light of the anxiety of those round him. His complaint, he says, is old age. A favourite tale of his, when the conversation turns on his health, is about his father, to whom an old country doctor, when he was complaining to him about a dreadful toothache, said "You may be glad at 75 years of age to have teeth to ache at all." Now and then the Prince is much depressed, and complains of having no longer any pleasure in life. When he is not obliged to be resting, he reads—not only the most important daily papers, but all sorts of literature, historical works and memoirs occupying the first place.

MR. C. E. DUNLOP, District Judge of Batticaloa, has been informed by the Governor of Ceylon that it is his intention to suspend him for (*a*) contumacously neglecting to perform his duties as a Magistrate and (*b*) contumaciously failing to carry out the orders of Government conveyed to him by Colonial Secretary's letter of the 31st January, 1893, which instructions he received and accepted for his future guidance in the discharge of his duties. [A number of P. C. cases at Batticaloa are quoted as evidence substantiating the charges.] Mr. Dunlop protests against the proposed suspension, denies that he has refused to obey the instructions conveyed in the letter referred to, and says that in his reply to this letter fully accepting these instructions he ventured to submit the difficulty which he felt in reconciling with the obligation imposed upon him by his judicial oath the entire subordination of his decisions in criminal cases to the directions of the Public Prosecutor, and also his sense of the difficult position in which he was placed by the Attorney-General interpreting as acts of insubordination the judical decisions he was called upon to arrive at without having any means of knowing the views of the Attorney-General on the questions to be decided. He declares that in a personal interview Sir Arthur Havelock admitted the reasonableness of his position, and in the cases which had occurred since then he had been guided solely by a conscientious desire to discharge his duties as a Magistrate. He concluded his letter as follows :—In submitting myself to His Excellency's judgment, I would humbly venture to submit that I am now at an age when I cannot hope to obtain any new employment, and my final retirement from the service could in any case be delayed but for a very short time. Should His Excellency sentence me to dismissal from the service it will be a complete social disgrace, and absolute ruin, and I would respectfully appeal to His Excellency's merciful consideration in his decision as to my conduct.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students (boys and girls) of the Cathedral High Schools was held yesterday evening, in the Town Hall. H. E. Lord Sandhurst presided ; while H. E. Lady Sandhurst distributed the prizes. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The Town Hall was prettily decorated under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Savage, the Headmaster of the schools. H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst arrived at five o'clock, and were received by Mr. Savage and conducted to a slightly raised platform in the middle of the hall. There were on the platform the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. J. Bowen, Professor Hathornthwaite, Mr. R. S. Brown, the Rev. F. N. Hill, honorary secretary, and Mr. Glazebrood. After her Excellency had taken her seat, a baby-girl stepped on the platform and presented a suberb bouquet to her Excellency, who bowed her acknowledgments. The proceedings commenced by the girls singing "Barcarolle," which was rendered in excellent style and was much appreciated by the audience. The drill by the infants was performed admirably, and so was the song, "Little Gipsies," rendered by the infants. The Rev. F. N. Hill then read the annual reports of the schools for the past year.

The following are extracts from the report :—In issuing their Report for 1897, the governing body are glad to be able to state that the Cathedral High Schools have safely passed through a very trying year. Owing to the epidemic at the beginning of the year, most of the boarders and many of the day-scholars kept away from Bombay. Brighter prospects are now, however, in view, and the schools are gradually recovering their former numbers. The boarding part of the boys' school has been open continuously, and the governing body are glad to be able to announce that the boarding part of the girls' school will be re-opened in January 1898. The building of the new school for girls was unavoidably abandoned at the beginning of the year; absence of workmen and the inability of Government to make their promised grant caused this unfortunate delay. The question of the grant-in-aid is once more under reference to Government, and in next year's report the governing body hope to be able to state that the new school is fast approaching completion.

Boys' School.—The average number on the rolls from December 1896 to November 1897 has been 125, less than any recorded during the last thirteen years. This large decrease was due to the small attendance during the late epidemic. On the re-opening of the school after the Christmas holidays, nearly two-thirds of the boys were absent. In April, however, the pupils began to return, and though the number on the roll is not as high as in the corresponding month of former years, there is every indication of the school regaining what it has lost. With the decrease in the number of boys there has been a corresponding decrease, of course, in the amount of fees collected, and the finances of the school have suffered a severe strain. The number of withdrawals has been 120. A number of applications from the Mofussil to enter boys was, however, withdrawn in January, as the plague then showed no signs of decreasing. Of these 120, six entered the various local colleges, twenty-four mercantile or Government offices, 18 left for England, one died, and the others either left Bombay or removed to other parts of the island. The number of admissions was 64. Notwithstanding the fluctuating attendance, the school has done very well in examinations :—eight boys passed the Matriculation Examination. Of these six entered colleges, one a mercantile firm, and one a Government office. Two boys were entered for the Government Junior Scholarship Examination, open to competition to all European schools in Bombay. All the three scholarships were won by the school,—the names of the successful scholars being Horace Boorman, Edward McConnell, and Rodrigo Pedraza. As Edward McConnell is about to leave for England, his scholarship has been transferred by the Director of Public Instruction to the candidates who obtained the next highest number of marks. The scholarship thus vacant fell, we are glad to say, again to the schools, this time to the girls' department. It was awarded to Mabel Knight. These excellent results are very largely due to Mr. Savage and his Class Teachers, both of whom took great pains in preparing the candidates, and devoted much of their spare time to them. The head master desires that both these teachers should be thanked for the work they did. No boys were again sent up for the Government Senior Scholarship Examination. The Educational Department insists on a knowledge of a vernacular, to the exclusion of the classical and other languages laid down by their own code for European schools. The subjects for these examinations, Senior and Junior, in other respects are identical with those required for Standards VIII and V. This exception virtually prevents, and has for some years prevented, this school from competing. Though every encouragement has been given to learning a vernacular during the last seven years, the class has failed to attract any large number of boys, and has now been definitely closed. Last year's report pointed out that unless the class was better supported it would be a question whether it should not be closed and the governing body have been compelled to take that step. Government is about to be addressed on the subject of a vernacular being compulsory to the exclusion of the other languages laid down by the code, and we hope that the restriction may be withdrawn and a larger competition encouraged. The boys were examined in Scripture knowledge by the Rev. Fr. Gardner, who reports the results as "very good." He remarks :— "I examined the eight standards of your boys' school in sacred subjects on the 23rd of last month and have great satisfaction and pleasure in testifying to the general painstaking. The course of study seemed to be very well arranged. Each child, on advancing to a higher standard, finds that the subjects he had learned in the previous one prepare him for the new one, which were their natural development and sequence. This plan, simple and common-sense as it is, does not always obtain. On adopting the Tippoo. The last four standards, taken generally, passed better than the higher ones. The children seemed to be more interested in the subject and to regard it less as an ordinary school lesson. I believe the highest standard was not represented at its best, since the matriculation candidates were absent. Of the four lower standards, all were excellent. The several hymns which formed part of the subjects for those classes were said perfectly, and it was no little credit to such young children that they answered the questions from the Church Catechism with scarcely any mistakes."

The following extracts are taken from the report of Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D., who inspected the school on the 10th December :—"I am of opinion that the Cathedral Boys' High School is a thoroughly well managed and efficient institution. Great attention is paid to physical education in this school. The domestic arrangements and the methods which are adopted for maintaining order and discipline are satisfactory."

The Marathi Class for the reason already stated, has been closed. We would call the attention of parents to the rules of examination for entrance into the Provincial Civil Service, for which a vernacular is required. An effort will be made next year to open an extra class in either Marathi or Urdu, for which an extra fee will be charged. On the withdrawal of the Marathi Class, a French Class was opened under the superintendence of Professor O. S. Pedraza, Officier d'Academie, Univ. Gall. The class is numerously attended and the results are satisfactory. No charge is made for this, as was the case in the Marathi Class, French being allowed as an alternative language to Latin. In some cases, boys study both languages. The Drawing Class still continues under the efficient teaching of Mr. Fern. It is with regret we have to record the death of Herr Schmuck, who was for many years the Piano Master of the school. His place has been filled by his daughter Miss Schmuck. The Teaching Staff has virtually remained the same, Mr. Vardon, the 4th assistant master, having resigned to take up another appointment. The head master desires to record his hearty appreciation of the co-operation of the staff during a very trying and discouraging year. The cricket season was on the whole a successful one. The Club had as many as 101 members divided into four elevens. Seventeen outside matches were played, of which the boys won 12. The first eleven played 8 matches and won 6. In the High Schools cricket competition they were placed in the semi-finals after defeating St. Xavier's High School. Roberts, the school captain, wins the bat with the average of 16. The Hockey Club was also well supported. A team was entered for the Gymkhana tournament. In the first round they were drawn against 10th H. C. from Jalna, the game resulting in a tie. On the game being played off, the school won by three goals to one. The same evening, the boys played the Durham team, who eventually won the tournament and by whom they were defeated. The boys stood the strain of three fast games in twenty-four hours well, and played the last half game faster than the preceding ones. The Cadet Company continues to be in an efficient state, and is still the best shooting Cadet Company, with a figure of merit of 05'00. During the season, there were 57 members on the roll, and all were returned as extra-efficient or efficient. The boys won the Blaney Challenge Cup for the 10 best scores in class-firing, and cadet F. D'Souza the Blaney Challenge Bowl for the highest score. In the Volunteer Rifle Association Meeting many of the boys did very well, especially cadet J. Tate. The Commandant—Col. Brown's prizes were awarded to J. Tate, E. R. Fern, and H. Fry.

Girls' School.—The number on the rolls, which fell at the begining of the year from 133 to 84, is now 82. The numbers have gradually increased since the mid-summer holidays, and it is hoped that the new year will see a further increase. Two girls have been presented for the Matriculation Examination this year ; a third promising candidate was unfortunately taken ill a few days before the examination began. Last year three girls passed. Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., inspected the school in October, and the following extracts are made from his report :—"This excellent Girls' High School has had an exceedingly hard year. A considerable number of the girls have been sent out of India altogether, and it will be some time before old strength is fully recovered. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the year the work of instruction has been vigorously carried on, and I was well satisfied with the state of the classes. The Infant School continues to deserve the high character I gave it in my last report. Full grant to both schools has been well earned and may be passed."

The Rev. C. Glider kindly examined the girls in Scripture and says :—The two highest classes answered the questions set them both in Scripture and the Prayer Book very fairly. The Old Testament history in particular had been very fully got up. The answers showed also a very creditable acquaintance with the Church Catechism. Some of the paper in class I, on all the subjects were of great merit. In the oral examination of the Junior Students, I was particularly struck with the intelligence and ready replies of classes III and IV on the Scripture subjects and their accurate repitition of the Catechism with explanations. In the Infant School, class I did very well in Scripture and the Catechism ; while class II and the babies, although of course their knowledge was very elementary, answered very intelligently, also repeating portions of the Catechism and several little hymns with scarcely a mistake. Although, as I understand the studies of the children had been seriously interrupted during the year on account of the plague, it was quite evident that the teachers had been most painstaking, and that the instruction in religious knowledge had been well attended, to in the Girls School.

Miss Schmuck has efficiently carried on the musical instruction. This was for many years chiefly in the hands of her father, Herr Schmuck, whose death was lamented not only by this school, but by all lovers of music in the city. A singing class, which has been recently started, is progressing well, and seems to be appreciated.

The Sister in charge begs to thank the staff of the Girls' School most heartily for their services during the past year, which has been a time of special difficulty. In conclusion, the governing body desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Savage, the head master of the Boys' School, and of the Sisters of the All Saints Community, with their respective assistants. They wish also to express their satisfaction with the work done and the high moral tone maintained in both schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the first thing which naturally struck one on hearing the report was that great sympathy was due to the governing body of the schools on account of the anxiety which they must have gone through owing to the plague epidemic. There was probably not a school in Bombay which had not presented the same difficulty in the forefront of its annual report. Owing to the panic which the epidemic created in the city, many of the students had left the school, and the wonder was that the Cathedral High Schools had come off so well as they had done. He was sure he was interpreting aright the wishes of those present when he said that they all offered their sympathy to the governing body, the staff of inspection, and the masters and mistresses for the strain which they must have gone through, and he hoped there were brighter prospects for them in future. It must be a source of gratification both to the masters and the governing body that all the three Junior Government scholarships were won by scholars in this school. Not only that, but when one of the scholarships could not be taken up by one of the successful candidates, the next successful candidate was also one of this school—this time a girl. He was very glad to see that an attempt was going to be made to open again a vernacular class, now that the Provincial Civil Service was firmly established and a rule had been made—and in his opinion rightly made—requiring knowledge of the vernacular from all candidates. He hoped that the parents of the boys would be eager for their sons to attend the class, as they might thereby obtain a good knowledge of the vernacular, which was so necessary for them, if they were to become good Civil servants and compete with the natives of this country He saw no reason why there should not be a steady flow of candidates from this important school for the Provincial Civil Service. (Hear, hear.) Cricket, again, rightly found a place in the report. They were all very glad to see the school was able to turn out four elevens and make such a good show. As to hockey, those of them who had the pleasure last October of witnessing the grand way in which the school team played two very hard matches must admit that the boys deserved all encouragement for their pluck and their go. With these remarks he begged to move the formal adoption of the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he did not propose to detain them for more than a few minutes, because it certainly would not be in accordance with his inclination if he were to make it would be equally contrary to their wishes, because they knew that the principal function of the evening was still to be performed. He thought it would be perhaps sufficient if he expressed his concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Justice Candy. Considering the difficulties which this school had to contend with, that the report was one on which the masters and mistresses were entitled to their hearty congratulations. There was one point in the report which was a source of some disappointment, though, he thought, not of surprise—that it was found necessary to abandon the building for the girls' school. Last year, when addressing a similar meeting, he expressed an earnest hope that the construction of this girls' school might at last become an accomplished fact. The calamity which prevailed in this city prevented the realization of that hope. He might again venture to hope that next year substantial progress would be made. One of the difficulties which prevented the building being undertaken last year was the inability of the Government to furnish grant-in-aid. As his Excellency was present that evening, it would not be out of place if he ventured to solicit his kindly offices to place, if possible, that grant-in-aid at the services of the committee during the next ensuing year—(Applause)—though the recent misfortunes had entailed upon Government additional financial burdens. Last year he endeavoured to describe, in the language of Tennyson, what he conceived must be the feelings of the girls who were obliged to work in a building little suited to their purposes, while a new building was erected for the use of the boys. On the present occasion he regretted that he could not find suitable words of Tennyson with which to emphasise his prayer, but recognizing as he did in his Excellency an embodiment of the constructive force of this Presidency, it might not perhaps be inappropriate if he were to quote the words of another poet—formerly a member of the Council, but now no more—the words which he used in urging the claims of another building and addressing a predecessor of his Excellency in the High Masonic office :—

" Hail mighty master of the mystic guild
Summon thy masons up ! arise and build."
(Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote by his Excellency and carried.

H. E. Lady Sandhurst then distributed the prizes, each recipient being loudly applauded as he received his prize at the hand of her Ladyship.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Lord Sandhurst, in addressing the assembly, then said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We now come to a part of the programme which I think might very well be left out. I am always amazed or disturbed, I should say, by seeing towards the conclusion of the proceedings a speech or an address by the Governor. The addresses and speeches, as I know full well, as other speakers do, are the most tedious things in the world. (Laughter.) I do not, therefore, propose to speak to you at any length about education, but to follow the example of the two judges on the platform who have performed their task with admirable brevity. With the latter of these two learned judges I have a difficulty, and for this reason, that he wants me to give money which I have not got—(Laughter),—and the worst of it is I do not know where to get it from. (Renewed laughter.) If he indicates to me some source from which I can give it, then, perhaps, you can have a share of it. I am sorry, like all of you, that Government grant for the girls' school has to be delayed ; but you remember well that we have been obliged to spend more than our resources in keeping poor people alive from the famine and, in addition to that, we have to fight with the plague. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I re-echo what has been said by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton as to the satisfaction all interested must feel with the way in which the work of the school has been carried on. It is, indeed, a matter of congratulation that you have not had to close the schools entirely. I know of other institutions that have been closed, and you have done well to have got on so well as you have done Not only have you managed to keep your school going on, but your boys and girls have done excellent work, and the report of the Inspector fails in no way short of their predecessors. We had an attractive little programme which, I think, Mr. Hill could have with advantage prolonged to the exclusion of the speech by the Governor. The attractive thing about the programme was the drill by the small children, because everybody who has studied the subject as all knows well that the simple drill and attractive programme, such as we have witnessed, is the simplest and the quickest way to attract the attention of the smallest children to the subjects they are taught. As to bigger and stronger boys, I congratulate you, Mr. Hill, and the governing body that your cricket teams have been so very successful. I always look in every report of your physical exercises well spoken of. I am told in this country, and certainly in other countries also, physical exercise is not only desirable but a necessary thing. I am glad to see that your cricket matches in such a large proportion have been successful. I can truly say that your hockey performance was too much work for the boys of that age to undertake ; but they performed the task with great courage, and it is I consider a great thing that they should have won the final tie. Now, Mr. Hill and the governing body of the schools, I am glad to be here, and I congratulate you upon the satisfaction that has been given to the governing body by the teaching staff of this institution, and I have to say that it has given Lady Sandhurst and myself the greatest pleasure to come amongst you, and that she has with pleasure distributed the prizes. Now the ensuing year of less anxiety is before us in Bombay, as I hope and pray may be the case, I should like to see the accommodation in your schools quite filled by boys and girls. (Loud applause.)

Professor Hathornthwaite, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, said that he had great pleasure in moving, and he had no doubt all those present would cordially unite in supporting, a hearty vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Sandhurst for their kindness in coming there that evening and assisting them at the prize-giving ceremony. He assured their Excellencies that those who had the management and control of the schools greatly appreciated the kind act ; and welcomed their Excellencies to the schools. They were specially grateful to the Governor who found time during a busy and occupied life, and his Excellency had that evening shown in a practical manner his warm sympathy and interest in this school and the work of education carried on among them. They were specially grateful for the encouragement and kindness they had received from the Governor, because the presence of his Excellency could not have any but excellent results. The managing body were encouraged in their work, the teaching staff were encouraged, and the interest of the friends of the school and parents of the students was re-kindled and stimulated. The boys and girls also considered themselves fortunate, and derived great pleasure in receiving prizes at the gracious hands of her Excellency. (Applause.)

The proposal was put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the interesting proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

THE *Indian Spectator* is glad that Government have not as yet yielded to the persuasion of the advocates of a Pasteur Institute in this country. Our contemporary states : The reply given by them to Dr. Bhaichandra, President of a meeting held here some time ago to protest against the State's aiding the scheme, will not only serve to dispel whatever doubts that might exist as to the responsible authorities having already committed themselves in favour of the movement, but it may also serve to reassure the public as to the future. Dr. Bhaichandra is assured that Government have very little to do with the Institute, that no pecuniary assistance has been hitherto rendered to it and that they will not take any such step without the utmost consideration. From the very first we were loth to credit the rumour of a pledged public grant to the institution in question. Government know well the feelings and sentiments of the different communities of India in this matter, and they know perhaps as well what a Pasteur Institute really means, and for what purpose it is to be utilized in this country. Accordingly, they are not likely, let us hope, to depart from at least a policy of *laissez faire* and active sympathy to none.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Gujrat Mitra* writes :—The promoters of the thirteenth Indian National Congress which meets at Amraoti in Berar during the forthcoming Christmas week, seem to have overcome at last the principal difficulty which very nearly threatened them with a quitting of this annual gathering. Owing to the prevalence of the plague in many parts of the Presidency. The assurance held out in so praiseworthy a manner by the authorities, not to inconvenience the delegates in any way while using commendable zeal and energy for the protection of the people living in final districts, and keep it immune from the possible importation and spread of the plague, appears much for the tact and ready co-operation of the authorities and the members of the Congress Committee to smooth the way with best of their efforts to make the forthcoming session of the Congress a perfect success.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The *Rast Goftar* congratulates the Government of India on their appointing a Commission to enquire into and formulate lessons on the recent famine. Our contemporary adds :—It is very satisfactory to note that the Commission will be presided over by Sir James Lyall, who knows India better than his own native country. The composition of the Commission, which numbers among them a native gentleman of Nagpore, cannot be objected to even by the most fastidious critic. The members are expected to tour in the provinces in order to examine into the details of the recent famine administration, and there can be no doubt that their enquiries will result in the further perfection of the famine Codes. The Commission will be able to further supplement the literature on famine so as to serve as a guide in the future. The appointment of a similar Commission in the matter of the plague would be a distinct advantage to the country.

DISINFECTING BATH AT MUNMAD.

Some of the vernacular journals give voice to numerous complaints that people travelling up to Munmad from Bombay are subjected to disinfecting baths without any regard for the health or comforts of the travelling public. The *Rast Goftar* says : it is said that passengers travelling by the third class of the G. I. P. Railway are administered cold baths in the open, which are productive of chills and fever attendant on such baths, and that while their clothes are being washed and disinfected, they are provided only with cotton sheets to cover themselves with. It is now bitterly cold at Munmad, and if it is true that cold, and not hot, baths are administered to the poor travellers, it must be a great hardship on them. As the disinfecting process would have to be continued for a long time to come, some arrangements of a permanent character for hot baths should be made, and comfortable retiring rooms provided for those passing through the station.

THE SHERIFF ELECT OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati*, in a well-considered notice of the appointment of the Sheriff of Bombay for next year, pays him the following deserved compliment :—Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, J. P., the well-known tent merchant and contractor, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. He is an essentially self-made man and has risen to his present rank from an humble position. As a contractor he has often been thanked by Government for the highly satisfactory manner in which he has carried out his extensive contracts. But his title to official recognition rests upon the philanthrophic use he has made of his large fortune. Years ago he established the Bora Sanitarium near the Churney Road at a cost of three lacs. Besides he has done not a little for the furtherance of education in his own community, and his charity was largely instrumental in relieving the sufferings of his co-religionists consequent upon the outbreak of plague. Wealthy Mahomedans have yet to learn how to utilize their superfluous wealth for the spread of light and knowledge and the relief of human misery. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy is one of the far-seeing Mahomedans who have set a good example, and Government seem doubtless to have been actuated by the idea that such pioneers in philanthropic work deserved public recognition. Let us hope that the distinction conferred upon him will stimulate other wealthy and enlightened members of the Mahomedan community to spend their riches at least for the benefit of their co-religionists.

DEMISE OF A CONGRESS JOURNAL.

An Anglo-Gujerati Sunday newspaper has ceased to exist. The *Rast Goftar* says : Last week the Congress wallas of Bombay had to read the burial service on one of their Sunday journals, which enjoyed the brief existence of some two years. The paper which went by the name of the "Independent" was wholly and solely "dependent" on the support which the members and friends of the Congress could extend to it. It was a paper which echoed the views and sentiments of the Congress party. In the stress and storm of the many prosecutions for sedition, a great number of the Congress papers, which eked out a great precarious living have been uprooted and cast to the winds, and nobody is sorry for it. The reptile press, like the proverbial dog, had its day, but in the fulness of time it has met its deserts.

THE PLAGUE RULES.

Reviewng the spirit of the plague rules generally, the *Gujerati* writes : "The representation of the Bombay Presidency Association in connection with the existing quarantine and segregation rules is a fair and sober statement of the hardships and inconveniences of the present system, and of the changes necessary to remove the prevailing complaints. Native papers are not in good odour especially in these days. But no honest and impartial observer can help admitting the service they are doing by drawing the attention of Government to these complaints, though they do not stand much chance of being promptly listened to. We have ourselves made in these columns some of the principal suggestions which, we are glad to note, are embodied in the memorial of the Association. The plague rules and operations would undergo radical improvement, if natives and Europeans were treated in the same fashion. The *Indian Spectator* observes : "A spirit of appreciation and judicious suggestion pervades the memorial lately presented by the Council of the Presidency Association on the subject of the quarantine rules and regulations promulgated in different places by different authorities with the desire to prevent the spread and growth of the plague. The Council appreciates the difficulties of Government and the laudability of the aims they intend to achieve. But the Council certainly carries the general intelligent public with it when it complains of the extraordinary diversity of the rules and regulations in the matter, which make it a practical impossibility for the most studious amongst us to digest and remember them all very well, with this effect that the common people do not know and cannot know what awaits them, and at what places, when they set out on a journey. We cannot possibly advocate any unnecessary restriction of the discretion that must be vested in local authorities, if we desire them to work with will and energy, and to adapt their measures to the varied circumstances of the areas in their charge. But this latitude should surely be confined to the internal management and not to the way of regulating the manner of controlling the arr

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

THE recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Corporation in regard to the reorganization of the Health Department are embodied in a report signed by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and are as follows:—

1. That, in order to provide for an effectual system of reorganization, provision be made for the decentralization of the Department.

2. That, under the new scheme, the duties generally of the Health Officer shall be in addition to general supervision, to act as Chief Sanitary Officer and Adviser of the Commissioner, to be responsible for the preparation of vital statistics and of all reports, quarterly and annual, relating to sanitation, and the conservancy of the public health. The Health Officer, shall also supervise the laboratory to be established for analytical research, the testing of water and examination of all kinds of drugs, food and drink intended for human consumption. That, on the appointment of the present Health Officer becoming vacant, the person appointed thereto shall, in addition to being a duly qualified medical man, be a sanitary expert possessing a competent knowledge of the most modern principles of sanitation and capable of performing the work of analysis.

3. That, under the re-organization scheme, the post of Assistant Health Officer be abolished, the present incumbent being appointed to the charge of one of the new divisions.

4. That, in order to carry out the principle of decentralization, the city be divided into four divisions as shown on the map attached hereto, and as proposed by the Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary, No. 4706 of the 29th May last.

5. That these four divisions be placed in charge of four Assistants denominated Divisional Health Officers, who shall be duly qualified medical men or persons possessed of sanitary experience on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem as a minimum and of Rs. 1,000 as a maximum, being ordinarily attached to each appointment. The Divisional Officers should be in full charge of their divisions, dealing with all matters concerning the same direct, and reporting to the Commissioner or to the Executive Health Officer as the circumtances dictate, subject to such limitations and rules as the Commissioner may from time to time deem necessary. Detailed instructions for the guidance of these officers to be drawn up by the Commissioner, and the general policy and the system of work to be followed by the Health Department under these orders should be supervised and controlled by the Executive Health Officer. That each Divisional Officer shall reside within his own district.

6. That provision be made for the really efficient inspection of milch cattle and all bullock and horse stable by duly qualified veterinay surgeons.

7. That, as opportunity offers the persons appointed as Divisional Health Officers, Deputy Health Officers, and inspectors of the Health Department shall, as far as possible, be in the possession of diplomas in sanitation, and that the inspectors and sub-inspectors be ordinarily required to reside within their own districts.

8. That having regard to the large increase in the cost of the Health Department under this scheme of reorganization, and the immense expenditure which the Corporation have had to incur on the measures for the suppression of the bubonic plague, the question of the appointment of a trained Bacteriologist and Analyst, and the establishment and equipment of a laboratory for bacteriological and analytical purposes be deferred.

9. That the schedule of the staff for the various branches of the department, and the estimates of the cost of feeding and hiring of bullocks be sanctioned as per appendices hereto, subject to such variations as the Corporation may, on the application of the Commissoner, agree to.

10. With regard to clause 5 of these recommendations the Committee, while drawing attention to the important remarks contained in Vety-Major Mill's letter of the 26th July, must note their concurrence with the opinions expressed in the Health Officer's memorandum No. 15759 of 5th August, and regret that, owing to the large expenditure that would be involved by the adoption of such an extensive scheme of veterinary inspection, the Committee are unable to make provision for the same in these recommendations.

11. Regarding the question of the improvement of the system of registration of births and deaths, the Standing Committee, in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's Resolution No. 6570 of the 11th October last, have carefully considered the papers referred to them, and are submitting a separate report thereon to the Corporation. It is therefore only necessary to state here that, with some slight modifications, the Committee have approved of the proposed amendments in the law as set forth in the Draft Bill accompanying Mr. Snow's letter No. 15359 of the 16th September last. Under the new scheme, the Committee propose that the services of the existing registrars be dispensed with and that their duties be assigned to the Deputy Heath Officers as part of their duties. The sub-registrars will be of the Hospital Assistant class, and like the registrars will be required to reside within their respective sections of the city. To summarize, it will be found from the accompanying estimates and the explanatory notes relating thereto, that in addition to the head office staff there will be seven registrars, 52 sub-registrars, 5 cemetery clerks, 12 office clerks, 68 birth karkoons, 22 cemetery karkoons and 7 peons. The estimated cost of the new scheme is Rs. 72,252, or Rs. 27,984 in excess of the charges for the year 1897-98, Rs. 44,238.

12. On the question of the employment of a trained bacteriologist and the equipment of a bacteriological laboratory the Committee were indebted to Mr. Hankin for attending their meeting and favouring them with his opinion as to the cost thereof (exclusive of any special building for a laboratory), but inclusive of the annual charges of maintenance. Mr. Hankin suggested that perhaps the Corporation might find the most advantageous course to be to enter into an arrangement with Government for the employment of a qualified bacteriologist in the Grant Medical College, whose services would be partly at the disposal of the Municipality. It was difficult for him (Mr. Hankin) to give anything like an exact estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining a (Municipal Bacteriological) laboratory for analytical and bacteriological purposes, but he thought that figures might be approximately taken as follows:—Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 for cost of fitting up a laporatory, and about Rs. 18,000 a year for maintenance, namely, Rs. 1,000 a month for the salary of a bacteriologist (at starting), and Rs. 500 per mensem for subordinate establishment and stores, &c.

14. The Committee beg to point out that at present, with the increased staff of the Health Department and the large organization of the Plague Committee, the city is being just as effectually dealt with and supervised from a sanitary point of view as it would be under the contemplated reorganisation scheme; there will, therefore, be no occasion or object in introducing the full reorganisation, except as regards birth and death registration, until the Plague Committee arrangements have ceased, nor, indeed, would the financial condition of the Municipality render it possible to support both organizations in full.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

Bombay, 10th August, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jhansi, Rajkot Ghadechi, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Khandwa, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to strong at Deesa, Madras, Colombo and Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large defect of the normal in the Punjab, and the minimum 8° in defect at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Mangalore and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Calicut and Mangalore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Negapatam and a few drops at Madras and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area or a depression to the south-eastwards of Colombo, and the weather in Ceylon and on and off the South Coromandel Coast is in an unsettled condition. Rain is probable in Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

Tuesday:—Pressure has risen briskly at some central stations, but has changed a little elsewhere. A large high-pressure area within which the barometer reads above the normal average overlies north-western and central India, while a large low-pressure area within which the barometer is slightly to moderately below the average overlies the south of the Bay. Winds are westerly over Northern India, northerly across the head of the Peninsula and over the Bay area and easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force is again light or moderate, except at Cherat where it is high. Temperature has risen at the hill stations over the north of the Punjab, over Burma and over a considerable part of the Peninsula and has fallen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual over north-west India and over the Peninsula and greater than usual in other parts of the country. The deficiency is over ten degrees at Bikanir and over six degrees at Kurnool, while the excess is between four and five degrees in central Burma. Light snow has fallen in Kashmir, and light rain in Ceylon, Kurnool, Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A NUMBER of interesting letters from the hand of Lord Nelson, and valuable for that reason as well as for the fact that they throw much light upon the work done at sea at a period of great hostorical importance, have just been acquired from a private collector by the firm of Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of the hard, Portsea. Many of these letters are of considerable length, and all were written by the great admiral after he had lost his right hand. It is easy, of course, to attach too much value to such letters. We do not know what is at present the market price of Nelson's signature, but scores of his letters are almost every day offered for sale in London to those who are supposed to be interested in naval history. Our experince of such letters is that few of them are worth more than whatever collectors will pay for a signature by the hero of Trafalgar. It may be, of course, and we are assured that such is the case, that these letters possess an historical value over and above this; the fact that they are addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean seems to indicate as much. If so we have no doubt that the authors of "Nelson and His Times" will have a look at them, and that if there are among them any throwing light on the professional, political, or social history of the times we shall see them reproduced in that interesting work.

No hitch has occurred in connection with the conference which was to settle the engineering dispute, and so far we can understand it is probable that very shortly the employers will meet the labour leaders. It is quite as well that the public should understand the rights of this dispute; there is too much ignorant advice as to the advisability of "splitting the difference." There comes a time when there is no longer a difference to split; take the Niger difficulty as an example. The French naturally say, like the engineers and their friends, why not split the difference? But it is possible to yield too much. We have our rights in the hinterland of the West Coast of Africa, and we propose to hold by them. In all previous disputes we have been ready to compromise and split the difference, but now the question is vital, and we can no longer give way. Just as it is with the Empire in this case, so it is with the employers in the other. They have given way until they can do so no longer, and at last the policy of compromise or splitting the difference does not apply.

When Lieut.-Colonel P. F. Robertson, late Gordon Highlanders, suggested that seamen and boys of the Navy should be guarded by an escort when brought up for punishment before the commander or captain we agreed with his proposal; but his proposal in the *Morning Post* has since provoked rather a foolish correspondence. Passing over the tender-hearted suggestion of a lady correspondent that such offenders as display violence should be sent to an unhealthy station instead of to prison, we are surprised to find a "Captain, R. N.," stating that the remedy for striking an officer is "a birching on the spot, confinment to the ship, and the assurance that whatever happens the youth will go to sea in her." In point of fact that is not the usual penalty at all in cases of violence towards officers, and such undue leniency would have a pernicious effect. Lord C. Beresford has very justly observed that these assaults upon officers are generally committed by a few cowardly ruffians and should be punished with severity. To this Colonel Robertson takes exception. He does not agree that the offenders are "cowardly ruffians," and insists that they are usually provoked by the prospective indignity of receiving a birching into striking their officers. There we cannot agree with him, but let there be an escort by all means.

Mr. J. R. Tanner's interesting article in the *English Historical Review* is a continuation of his account of naval administration from the Restoration to the Revolution, covering a period from 1673 to 1679. In March, 1673, the Test Act received the Royal assent, and the Duke of York ceased to be Lord High Admiral, though means were still found to give him a share in the work of administration. On July 9, however, the commission was issued under the Great Seal, and the commissioners were charged to act in accordance with instructions which had been issued in the previous month. These had developed the importance of the King, and power was retained in the Royal hands in regard to Admiralty dues, and the disposition of places and offices. It was at this time that Pepys was removed from his clerkship of the acts to the secretaryship. The most striking feature brought out is that, of a board of twelve principal officers and commissioners of the navy who were holding office in 1679, no less than eight might fairly be described as naval experts. Therefore, whatever charge may be sustained against them, it cannot be on account of ignorance.

Few civilians remember the part taken by the Naval Brigade in the Zulu campaign, of the march of the Active's Brigade to Ekowe, and the work done by Captain Brackenbury's Brigade in later stages of the war. When Commodore (now Admiral) Sir F. W. Richards arrived at the Cape in the Boadicea the war had just begun, and the officers and men of the Active, Tenedos, and other vessels had gone to the front. For some weeks the Boadicea was detained in quarantine by an epidemic of smallpox caught from the Kroomen on the coast, but at last Commodore Richards was able to proceed to Natal and land a second Brigade. This naval force, under Lieutenant Carr (Commander Romilly was down with the smallpox), joined Captain Brackenbury, and took a creditable share in the battle of Ginginhlovo.

A great number of the officers who served in the Zulu War have since risen high in the naval service. Sir F. W. Richards gained his K.C.B. His rank prevented him from taking command of the Brigade, but he was present at more than one of the engagements. Three midshipmen of the Boadicea are raising steadily, Captain Colville and Commanders Warrander and W. W. Hewett, all of whom served in the Brigade. Captain R. Cochrane was a young lieutenant, Commander A. H. Smith-Dorrien was a sub of the Tenedos, Commander Herbert Lyon a sub of the Boadicea, Commander Francis Romilly was afterwards killed on Majuba Hill. On that lamentable occasion Surgeon Mahan, now a Fleet Surgeon, behaved with such gallantry that but for the defeat of our force he would have been strongly recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Whilst we cannot but deplore the increase of the foreign element in our merchant service it is impossible to except the Admiralty to take action in the matter. The day has gone when an efficient naval reserve can be raised from untrained merchant seamen, and the Admiralty, as we know, are turning their attention to the fishing population. And yet it is a lamentable thing that such difficulty is experienced in forming a strong reserve from the merchant service, while it cannot justly be said that every effort has been made to enrol naval reservists from it. Commandor Caborne does not exaggerate the services rendered to the country by merchant seamen in the early part of this century, but he scarcely makes sufficient allowance for the development of naval warfare into an exact science. A return prepared by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen shows that between April 5, 1893, and March 25, 1896, the mercantile marine lost British seamen and boys to the number of 6,570, and gained 1,037 foreigners. The Navy League has just suggested that county councils should combine to establish boys' training ships out of Treasury funds granted for technical education.

The debates in the Bavarian Parliament, in which many deputies revealed a strongly Particularist spirit, have brought a ssvere denunciation from the German Service papers, and particularly from the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, which remarks with some bitterness that there are still Germans to whom the German sentiment is foreign. Dr. Schadler, says our contemporary, based his argument upon obscure complaints, drawn from newspaper reports which were written by men who merely described themselves as ocular witnesses, but whose account of hardships imposed upon the Bavarian forces were far from being justified by facts. It is quite open, says the *Heeres-Zeitung* to discuss the advantages of such grand manœuvres as have this year taken place in Germany, but a Chamber of Deputies is not the place in which to discuss the difficult problems connected with the conduct of armies or to expound the science of war. But where the deputy attained the summit of his ineptitute was in demanding of the War Minister if the Emperor had any right to take command of the Bavarian troops in time of peace. It was truly extraordinary, said the Minister, to hear such a point raised, when the Emperor had an evident right to give the command of the troops to whomever he pleased. In the case of mixed bodies of troops such command must be exercised, and the Minister was able to point out an occasion upon which the Emperor, at the head of Prussian forces, had placed himself under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. But the melancholy fact rising out of this discussion, in the view of the *Heeres-Zeitung*, is that men are found who do not yet understand that there is a German Army, and who proclaim that Bavarian corps are independent of the forces of the Empire.

NOTICES.

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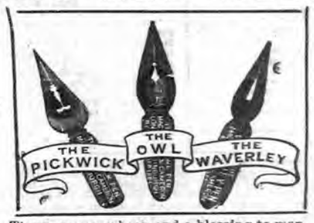

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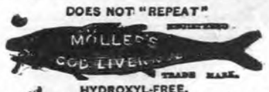

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